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The Kansas Farmer.

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THE RELATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE TO THE EARTH AND ATMOSPHERE.

BY NELSON CHURCH.

NUMBER IV.

In the third number of this series of articles attention was directed to a few combinations of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, as important compounds produced by the processes of plant growth.

Sugar is another compound produced by a chemical union of the same elements. It is found in all plants, and during the growth of the plant is held in solution in the sap. In this it differs from woody fibre, starch and gum, they being always found as solids. Its productions and uses are so well known as to require no extended description.

Kansas is not well supplied with sugar producing trees, and the cultivation of the sugar cane as a substitute is not entirely satisfactory.

This deficiency may be supplied in the near future, and with great profit to our farmers. It may not be generally known that the *Boswellia*, a species of maple, quite numerous upon some of our streams, produces large quantities of sugar, that may be easily obtained by the usual method of evaporating the sap. The cultivation of this tree would prove highly remunerative, as it is remarkably hardy in withstanding the attacks of grasshoppers, cold winters, and drouth; makes a rapid growth, and is useful timber for fuel and other purposes.

Sugar is the compound from which the alcohol of fermented and distilled liquors is obtained. In the process of fermentation the sugar decays. It is this decay of vegetation that causes the intolerable stench of the brewery and distillery. From the midst of poisonous gases, and the disgusting filth of the mash-tub, the alcohol of commerce starts out upon its mission of ruin and death. The idea that the fruit and grain we eat, contains alcohol, is a mistaken one. Most of our food contains sugar, but no part of sugar is alcohol. In the process of fermentation, the original compound of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon is broken up, and a new substance is formed essentially different from the former, containing no food whatever, and acting on the human system only as a rank poison. Alcohol is the product of decay, the refuse of rotten sugar, fearfully poisonous, and destructive to human life and happiness. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise."

NITROGEN plays an important part in the economy of plant and animal life. It was not discovered until 1773. It was then shown that air after respiration being washed with lime-water contained a gas that would not support combustion nor respiration. It was afterwards proven that four-fifths of the air was this same gas, and it was named nitrogen because a necessary constituent of water. It is a colorless gas, without odor or taste, entering into combination with but few other elements, yet being the chief ingredient in a few compounds of remarkable energy. The pungency of ammonia, the explosibility of nitro-glycerine, the corrosive qualities of nitric acid, and the active poison of prussic acid, and the alkaloids are due to the presence of nitrogen. It is found free in the air, and in combination with other elements in many vegetable and animal substances.

It is essential to animal life, as well as nitrogenized food is necessary to a healthy condition of the animal tissues. It is obtained chiefly by vegetation in its combination with hydrogen, which forms a gas known as ammonia.

Ammonia is not very plentifully distributed in nature, but traces of it occur in the air, from whence it is washed down to the earth by the rain, thus supplying vegetation with nitrogen.

"Sal-Ammoniac, or the chloride of ammonia was first obtained by burning camel's dung in the Libyan Desert, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon."

Ammonia may be supplied to vegetation by the application of barn-yard manure, in fact it is one of the most important components of decayed straw stacks, and other debris of the farm. It occurs in small quantities in mineral waters, in the fluids of animals and vegeta-

bles, and in the soil, and is everywhere a useful and energetic agent of plant and animal life.

SILICON

next to oxygen, is the most abundant element in nature. It was discovered in 1823. Although it exists abundantly in the rocks and soil, and is found in vegetable and animal substances, yet it is never found free. When taken from its combinations it is a lusterless powder. When melted it crystallizes into an iron-gray solid, hard enough to scratch glass and being heated it burns readily, producing *silicic oxide*. In the growth of cereal grains silicon combines with oxygen, producing silicic oxide, and is used for strengthening and stiffening the stems of the growing plant. Without silicon our grain stalks would fall to the ground before maturity.

PHOSPHORUS

was discovered over 200 years ago by a German alchemist. It is an extraordinary substance, soft as wax, yellow by daylight, but giving off a beautiful white light in the dark. It burns with remarkable fury at a very low temperature, and can only be handled with safety while under water.

It was called by the alchemist the son of Satan because of its furious combustibility and otherwise peculiar character. It is never found free in nature, but is quite plentifully distributed in combination with oxygen and some metals. These compounds are called *phosphates*, and are well known to farmers who read our agricultural journals. Phosphorus is an important element in the seeds of plants, and may be supplied to vegetation when needed, by the application of the phosphate manures. It unites with oxygen and hydrogen in the plant forming phosphoric acid. It is a necessary element of animal food, as it enters largely into the structure of the skeleton, constituting nearly one-sixth of the weight of human bones, in the form of *calcium phosphate*. It is found in the brain and nerves of nearly all animals, and in the absence of it, the animal becomes torpid and dead "to all intents and purposes."

SULPHUR

was known and used by the ancients. It is found free in most volcanic regions, and in combination with other elements everywhere distributed. It is so well known that an extended notice is not required here. It exists largely in the animal tissues and to some extent in a certain class of vegetables called *alliaceous* and *cruciferous* plants, of which mustard and garlic are examples, and it gives to these plants their peculiar odor.

Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol is a compound of sulphur, oxygen and hydrogen. It is found in wood ashes, and also occurs free in many mineral springs. It is highly useful in the arts, entering largely into the manufacture of fertilizers, the printing of calico, and numerous other manufactures.

The chemists claim that the "amount of sulphuric acid used by a nation, is a true index of its commercial prosperity."

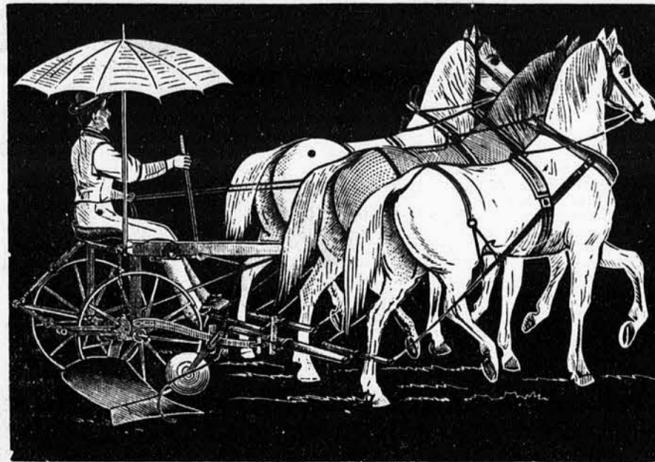
Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

HOW SHALL WE EDUCATE.

EDITOR FARMER.—Your correspondent, L. J. Templin, in a recent number of the FARMER, in an article under the above head, very forcibly urges the education of farmers' boys and girls in the subjects of botany and entomology; in order that, by thus interesting them in the natural objects by which they are surrounded on the farm, they may become attached to rural life and rural affairs; and in order that, by the diffusion among farmers of a degree of intelligence in those branches of natural science pertaining to their occupation, farming itself, as a branch of industry, may receive more honor and respect, and a more elevated rank in the list of human employments.

The Kansas Legislature last winter took a step in the direction of which Mr. Templin speaks; by offering a premium of a two years certificate to such teachers as shall, in addition to the branches required by law to be taught in the common schools of the State, upon examination show themselves to be qualified to teach the following branches: "United States History, Book-keeping, Industrial Drawing, the elements of Entomology, the elements of Botany, and the elements of Geology so far as relates to the manner of formation of soils and their adaptation to purposes of production."

Most of these new subjects of instruction have direct relation to the farmer's occupation, and were put into the list for the object which Mr. Templin so well presents. But in reference



THE HUGHES IRON FRAME PLOW.

We this week present to our readers an engraving of this celebrated Plow. It has been manufactured in St. Louis for nearly five years past, and is the leader of all Plows of its class. All others are run between the wheels, while with this Plow it is outside and at the side of the wheels leaving the wheels on the unplowed ground. By this construction the Plow is not thrown out at the corners, but turns them perfectly square while in the ground, and the

manufacturers warrant it to run lighter and plow at least half an acre more per day than any plow that runs between the wheels. About three thousand are now in use and the demand rapidly increasing.

Those desiring a perfect Riding Plow can get all necessary information by addressing Hughes Riding Plow Co. 901 North Main St. St. Louis, Missouri.

to Botany and Entomology Mr. Templin asks: "Would it not be better to require all our teachers to be able to pass on these two studies?"

If such a step were immediately practicable I believe the best educators in the country would, with great unanimity, and with emphasis, answer this inquiry in the affirmative. If, by one stroke of Legislation, the present long drawn out mere memorizing course of instruction in the dry abstractions of Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, could in some measure be cut down in our schools; and if, for the dullness and apathy induced by the continuous pursuit of these studies we could have substituted a lively looking into of the things of nature by which farmer's children are surrounded, and about which they possess a natural ardor of inquiry from their earliest existence, it would be a consummation of vast value to all who attend the schools, and especially to those whose life occupation is to be that of agriculture. But the efforts made for such a change have shown that so great a revolution can not be brought about in a day.

At the last session bills were introduced into both houses of the Kansas Legislature, providing that the natural sciences should be taught in all the schools of the State. These bills were very summarily killed. The chief objection urged against them was, that the teachers of the State were not qualified, nor could they immediately qualify themselves to teach such branches; the operation of such a law would be to leave the schools without teachers. The next thing towards the accomplishment of the object of the introduction of these studies into the schools was the framing of a bill which would give encouragement to teachers to qualify themselves to teach them. This bill was incorporated into the revised school-law. Experience is proving that it will, within a reasonable period lead to the qualification of our teachers in these branches, and to their introduction into all our schools.

This step forward in Kansas is not an untried adventure in common school education. In many of the older States the introduction of the natural sciences into the common schools has been gradually going forward for years past; not to displace or leave out of the course of education anything essential before taught, but to reduce the former studies to that which is more useful and practical, and through these new studies to give place to that which adds zest and interest to the school work. In Illinois where the greatest step forward in this matter has been taken in the school-laws, almost the uniform testimony of county Superintendents who have reported results, has been that the introduction of the new branches has not lessened progress in the acquirement of knowledge in the old branches, but on the contrary has quickened the interest in the whole school work, to a great degree that unusual progress is being made in the old, time honored studies.

The information on this subject contained in the Illinois School Report for 1873-4, is quite

conclusive as to the good effects of the introduction of the natural sciences as studies in common schools.

Since the passage of the Kansas law, on this subject the teachers of the State have gone to work with commendable zeal to qualify themselves to teach the new branches and there is ample reason to believe that the desired improvement in education will be fully attained.

F. G. ADAMS.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

No. XI.

The City of Wichita is situated near the junction of the Little Arkansas with the Arkansas River. It is a very lively, wide-awake business town and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. There is more business transacted here, than in any city of twice its size in the State.

The wheat in Sedgwick county, is hardly half a crop, and it will not probably average over eleven bushels per acre. Corn will be about two-thirds of a crop or about 30 bushels per acre. Oats were very poor and light. I have seen no good stock in the county. As this is a "Herd-law county," the stock is poor, nearly all being larried. I have seen hogs larried out with a twenty foot rope tied to one leg. Good fat two and three-year-old steers are very scarce. The upland is generally better than in the northern part of the State, it is here that the finest quality of wheat is grown. The majority of the wheat that rates as No. 2, is grown on the upland. The finest upland I have ever seen, lies between Augusta and Wichita, in a body ten miles square.

Although this part of the county has not been settled but five years, yet I saw many fine improvements, such as orchards and well trimmed hedges etc. Five miles east of Wichita is the fine farm of Elmon Pierpont, Esq. Here I saw over 1,000 choice peach trees of bearing age, also, a very fine lot of plums about 300 in number. The growth on these plums was enormous. I measured one limb which had made a growth this year of 5 feet and 3 inches. Here I also found apricot trees in splendid condition. Large fine quince bushes, large quantities of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants of the most approved kinds, and the best kept and best trimmed hedges that I had seen in traveling 50 miles. The secret of the eminent success on this place, is clean cultivation and plenty of it.

W. W. C.

El Paso, Sedgwick Co., Kan. Aug. 21, 1876.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

The readers of the FARMER may wish to learn something of this part of Missouri. We have had a very favorable crop season. Wheat yielded about 25 bushels to the acre. The corn crop promises well; we shall also have plenty of various kinds of fruit, especially apples and grapes. This is a good wheat, corn, tobacco and fruit country.

We have very poor water, though many springs of water are found. This country has good timber and a great many Eastern farm-

ers are located here. There is plenty of land to be had at low prices, and I know no reason why every one may not in a few years have a good home.

I shall be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry about our county. I am a German and engaged in farming. GEO. W. GRISSMAN, Billings, Missouri.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XXII.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Mankind may theorize and lecture to enforce principle, but it is not half as influential as example.

Example has more effect than precept, this is an old saying, and every day's observation confirms it.

Knowledge is power, says Bacon; and every person admits that money has a powerful influence in controlling and regulating the affairs of men. Its power is universally conceded. Although it is said to be the root of all evil, yet we are all anxious to obtain it, for to be without the means to supply our daily wants is very inconvenient.

Example is power, and it is much more powerful than is generally conceded. Its power is not manifested as quickly as other forces which operate on society, but it is more uniform, and more lasting.

The child as soon as it is able to take observation, watches the motion of its parents, and endeavors to imitate whatever attracts its attention. The youth delights to imitate the actions of those they regard with love and respect. Thus it is through the whole journey of life. Example is the great motive power which controls a society in all its multiplied and intricate stages of progression.

The giddy and fickle world of fashion is almost governed and controlled by example. Some belle of the village introduces a new style of dress, which she has seen in the city, and forthwith it becomes the *sine qua non* of the voters of fashion thorough the rural districts.

Although example may sometimes have an influence which sedate and sober men would discard, yet the force of example is attended frequently with beneficial consequences.

In travelling over the country, keep a watchful eye on the lookout, note the crops how they average, here is a field of corn, free of weeds, and crops generally have the appearance of being carefully and judiciously farmed. As you journey onward, and go to another neighborhood, a visible change takes place in the general appearance of every thing you see. The crops are not as promising, the door-yards are not kept in trim—farming implements are left here and there—Jamestown weeds and cockle burrs, ornament the cattle yards. Hogs are busy in examining the manure pile for something to eat, etc.

The first question which you ask yourself is—what has caused this sudden change? Is the land less supplied with nourishment to furnish the growing crops with food? No, this is not the cause. What then has caused the change, in the farming prospects of the country, within a few miles travel?

Example has wrought the difference. A few energetic, industrious and enterprising farmers have settled and improved the country; their example has had a gradual and perceptible influence in shaping the actions of others which have settled amongst them.

The imitative propensity of human nature is developed in infancy, it never becomes extinct, it is a powerful lever in governing society, and there is no one but is brought under its influence. 'Example has more effect than precept.' This truth should be constantly kept in mind.

FROM GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

EDITOR FARMER.—We are just finishing our harvesting. The wheat crop is a very poor one, as the chinch bugs are most unusually thick. There are thousands of acres of wheat which were not harvested as it was not worth cutting, the farmers turned their hogs into it. Barley, oats and corn are very poor.

C. BLOCKLINGER.

Kansas having fairly earned the honorary title of The Producing State, does not propose to relinquish it. The abundant rains of this week insure all the corn, late as well as early. The grain, fruit, grass and vegetable harvest of this year, in Kansas, is immense, and when the surplus of these products is added the surplus of cattle, sheep and hogs, it will be seen that Kansas will be in a condition this fall to draw to herself a share of the currency reported to be idling away its time in the Eastern banks.—*Emporia Ledger*.

Horticulture.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the proceedings of this Society as published in the Lawrence Journal we take the following extract:

W. W. Tweed, chairman of the committee on orchards, reported no material change in the conditions of orchards since the last meeting. He called the attention of the society to the work of the round-headed borer; had found them in the bodies of the trees three feet from the ground. Those having their trees wound with hay or other material, should carefully examine under the covering, as many of these insects would be found there at work. He had found twenty-eight small borers upon a single tree, under such covering.

Mr. Savage confirmed the statement of the committee, and condemned the practice of leaving such covering upon the trees, during the summer months, creating thereby a harbor for this insect. Our secretary and some others, I find do not agree with me in this matter, yet I am satisfied there is much risk in such practice.

Mr. Colman—I had hoped that we were done with the agitation of the borer question. I found in a tree upon my farm, sixteen young borers, and this tree never before has been infested with these insects. Unless great care is taken, many orchards will be ruined in two or three years more. I have always watched the culture of our secretary, and, to a degree, adopted his system. I find that wrapping the trees does produce a condition inviting the attacks of this borer, if left on the tree during the summer. This is played out with me.

Mr. Tweed—I find that trees need wrapping, but it should not be left on during the summer.

The secretary—I may have been unfortunate either to myself, or the planters of this county, that ever located among them, and especially to those disposed to apply practice, without an intelligent consideration of the same. It is an old saying—that we should praise the bridge that passes us over safe, and until I can discover a greater evil resulting from my practice than the good to be reached, I cannot abandon such practice; we are forced between two evils, and must choose the remedy productive of the greatest good. We wrap our trees while young to modify the intense cold, at times of extreme and sudden change of winter weather, and the effect of a hot sun upon frozen wood, so likely to follow in this climate. This protection is equally important during the summer as a guard against sun-scald, so common in many of our orchards, and one of the most difficult wounds for the tree ever to repair. Which is the most injurious, the risk of the attacks of the borer, as is claimed is invited by this practice, which can be easily removed with the point of a knife before any severe damage has occurred, or that of sun-scald, which in most cases is irreparable, at least when so very few will use the proper means to effect it?

If you will examine the orchard upon these grounds I believe you will find that sun scald has done its ruinous work, ten fold greater than the borer complained of.

Rev. J. S. Brown—Will not leaning the trees to the southwest, prevent the sun-scald?

Rev. C. H. Lovejoy—I have found trees leaning as alluded to, sun scalded. Borers do not trouble me.

Mr. Colman—I wish to speak of the blight. You will remember year ago I held the theory that this disease passes in streaks. At that time there was none West of Kanwaka. This season I had occasion to visit Topeka and discovered in the orchard of Mr. Johnson, near Big Springs, that a large portion of the trees were literally ruined by the blight.

Mr. Lovejoy—The blight has not yet appeared upon my trees.

Mr. Tweed exhibited twigs of apple trees infested with "twig pruners," and wished to hear from the committee on entomology at the proper time.

Mr. Deming—I have been in Wyandotte county this week, and find some blight in the orchards there. But the most annoying thing I met was the codling moth, which was very numerous. In the orchard of Mr. Brown I found over 100 Ben Davis heavily loaded with fruit. The Willow Twig followed this variety in productiveness.

The committee on small fruits, E. A. Colman chairman, reported the prospects at this time most favorable for a heavy crop the coming year. Mr. Bell of the committee, confirmed the statement of the chairman.

The chairman of the committee on entomology reported that his opinion and observations as expressed last meeting, were confirmed by subsequent examinations. That the means of destruction of the tree cricket, are to capture and kill the parent insect, and hunt the egg deposits, which will be found in the current growth of trees and grape vines. These should be removed from the tree and burned. The limbs referred to your committee, by the chairman of the committee on orchards, contain the larvae of the "twig pruner." They have never been numerous in this section. The beetle resembles the twig borer. The latter is nearly black, and in size a third larger, while the former is a light brown. They do the work of pruning frequently which is necessary. Their attacks upon the grape vine are more damaging than upon trees. As the canes carrying the fruit are frequently killed, and the fruit thus destroyed. I have discovered the return of the strawberry leaf crumpler, which are quite numerous at this time. They are a small green worm, quite slender and very quick in motion, frequently sliding from the open end of the covering formed by the leaf unseen. Of the winged or perfect condition I am unable to speak.

Mr. Tweed—I am not satisfied with the indifferent manner in which our committee treats the "twig pruner." It demands more careful and full consideration. When the leading branches of our young and forming trees are cut off, as is the case by this insect, we are thwarted in our attempts to shape the heads.

Mr. Deming—On a recent visit to one of my neighbors, Mr. F. Fuller, I found him picking the leaves of the soft maple trees upon which was placed the eggs of the maple worm. If this care was universally adopted, I am satisfied

that we could greatly reduce, if not in time, utterly annihilate this enemy of that tree.

Mr. Brackett—if the work of work required to destroy the eggs was directed against the matured worm at the time it leaves the tree for the purpose of seeking a proper place to transform to the miller, its destruction would be much more expeditious and complete. The eggs are often placed too high in the tree to be reached, and only those on the lower limbs can be destroyed. The work of destroying the eggs, nevertheless, is a good one.

Rev. J. S. Brown said bonfires during the evening allure the miller in great numbers and destroy them.

T. D. Thatcher remarked that the millers were very sluggish and easily captured. Many could be destroyed in this manner.

SETTING STRAWBERRIES IN THE FALL.

We are having many questions as to whether these can be set in the fall successfully. As a rule, we could not advise extensive setting for market plantations in the fall, in sections north of Philadelphia, unless it is on sandy soil that is well drained, and that does not leave. But for family use, where the fruit is wanted next season, they can be set from August to October, if properly planted and cared for, and by being well mulched with hay or straw, yield from one-fourth to one-third of a crop next season, and make a growth next spring, and consequently a much larger crop the year following.

If the plants are to be ordered from a distance, give the following direction for doing them up: Take up carefully with the whole root, shake off the earth and keep from the sun; nip off all leaves and runners; prepare oiled paper to wrap around them; on a sheet of this paper place a thin layer of moss, but slightly moistened, and on this put a layer of plants, and then a layer of moss, and then another layer of plants, and so alternate. Then, after putting moss on top of last layer, roll them up together with oiled paper around them, and around this dry paper, leaving package open at leaf end to show what they are. If packed in this way they can be sent in August, hundreds, yes thousands of miles by mail or express with perfect safety. As soon as the plants are received, untie the string that binds them, and lay in a cool, moist place until ready to plant.

The next important step is to plant right. Having ground well prepared, mark where rows are to be, by drawing a cord or small rope, and pressing it to the ground. Have rows for garden beds eighteen inches to two feet apart, and plant 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Use a common garden trowel for planting. Dig a hole, shake out roots well, and place in a hole. Then pour hole half full of water, and draw in quickly, earth to fill up. Of course if weather should be damp and ground wet, the watering is not essential. If weather should be hot and dry, shade for three or four days with a piece of newspaper or large leaves of any kind, but if thus shaded, don't water too much as they will "damp off." As soon as they start to grow, take off covering. Never plant on a ridge, but on the level.

When you have an old bed and wish to change it to another place, prepare ground well for a new bed. Then dig holes 6 to 8 inches deep and 8 to 9 inches square, and immediately after a heavy rain, when ground is saturated, take up plants from the old bed with a sod of earth large enough to fill the holes in new bed, and after placing them therein, press them down firmly, and work earth around them and over them partly covering the plants, picking out all the grass and weeds. Also give them a good dressing with well rotted compost. If you have no strawberries, and desire the fruit next season, or wish some kind of fruit next season that you have not got, be sure to set them now.—Fruit Recorder.

FRUIT TREES.

So many persons now set out fruit trees that it seems as if it is hardly worth while to say a word in encouragement of the practice; but a large number of those set out are not because people have thought much about planting or care very much for them, but chiefly because they have been bothered by some peddler to such an extent that they had to give an order so as to get rid of the fellow. So little do people who give orders care for the trees under such circumstances, that there is often trouble with regard to paying freight on them, and, in order to protect themselves, the companies often insist on freight being paid in advance by the sender of the trees; and in this way the legitimate nursery business is embarrassed by reason of these pestiferous peddlers.

Supposing the trees are received and paid for, there is still much indifference about setting them out, and subsequent care, and, in consequence, many die, or, if they live, struggle along and come to little account.

It is strange that people should have no better reason to give for purchasing such trees than that they could not get rid of the peddler without; though they know that they must pay high prices for poor trees, which may never turn out as represented after all, unless the peddler of trees is a purer being than the peddler of other articles. Still it is well that some trees are planted, and even trees bought under such circumstances as these may as well be cared for, for they will, or at least may be of some use in the end.

Many set out fruit trees because they are taught to believe that great profits will result from the sale of fruit in time. We do not urge planting on this ground, because money is really seldom made by these spasmodic attempts, but by those who understand fruit culture thoroughly, and make it a chief and leading business. Fruit trees by the average owners of land, should be planted for family reasons, that is to say: in order to have a supply of fruit always at hand on one's own place. It may be that one will discover that profit can be made of the fruit as well. There will then be the chance to take advantage of these circumstances, and to set out especially for the purpose.

Many persons ask what land is best for certain fruit trees? what manure are the best to use? There is no doubt but that some soil is better for trees, and some manures more effective than others, but this is rather in professional sense, where special excellence is desired, and need not worry the average man. There is no soil nor any manure that is ready to one's hand but is quite good enough for ordinary persons.

The trouble with most people, and the reason that trees so often fail is that the roots are allowed to get dry. Dry roots is a worse condition of thing than poor roots; and then the earth should be hammered in very tightly about the roots, and the trees severely pruned. Not one tree in ten thousand need die if these simple things are really attended to.

The after culture of trees is very simple. Keep out insects from the stems of the trees near the ground; do not disturb the surface roots by digging or plowing near them, and

spread on the surface above the roots now and then something to eat.—Thomas Meehan, in Weekly Press.

Horticulture.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

HYACINTHS.

The HYACINTH is the most beautiful and fragrant and popular of the bulbous flowers, and seems particularly designed for house culture. It is cultivated in every northern country in the world, where it does more than any other flower to make winter cheerful. A very small pot will answer for the Hyacinth, but some prefer to plant three or four in a large pot, and this makes a very pretty ornament. Make a space in the soil for the bulb, down so that it will just show its upper surface above the soil, then water, giving all the earth will hold. The pots can now be set away in a cool, dark cellar for several weeks, where they will make roots, but the top will advance but little. By removing a few at a time into a warm light room, something of a succession can be kept up. When we speak of a warm room, for bulbs we do not mean 75 or 80 degrees, but less than 70 if possible.

When placed in glasses for winter flowering the base of the bulb should just touch the water; it will soon evaporate so that the water is a little below the base of the bulb, and this is as it should be. Set them away in a cool place, as recommended for Hyacinths in pots. As soon as flower buds appear, sprinkling the leaves and buds is of benefit, and give plenty of light and air, and as moist an atmosphere as possible. No Hyacinth can do itself justice if flowered in a room ranging from seventy to eighty degrees, and dry as well as hot.

A good plan is to keep a stand containing the stock of Hyacinths in a parlor or hall, which is kept most of the time at a low temperature. From this room they can be taken as needed—one or two of each color—to the sitting, or dining room, for special occasions, but always, returned to their cool quarters for the night.

Hyacinths should be planted in September, October, or November. For beds of early flowers on the lawn, nothing excels the Hyacinth. Where beds are small and so near together they can all be seen at once, it is to fill each with a separate color. Plant Hyacinths in the garden from three to four inches below the surface of the soil, and in ground likely to be much affected by freezing and thawing, be sure to give a good covering before severe frosts. Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper bags or boxes, for planting again in the fall. If the beds are needed for other flowers, as is generally the case, the bulbs may be removed in about two weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after removing the flower stems, if this has not been done before, place the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth, leaving the leaves exposed. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting, or can remain where they are until needed.

Hyacinths will usually commence flowering the latter part of April, and by choosing the Early and Late varieties, a good show of blossoms can be secured for about three weeks if the weather is not too hot and dry. The Late varieties are mostly double, and are from one to two weeks later than the Early sorts. The Low sorts throw up a stem five or six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact. The Tall sorts have a flower stem from six to ten inches or more in height, and the trusses are usually more loose. The Roman Hyacinth is a very early flowering white variety, that comes into bloom about the Holidays, and therefore is very popular with florists for cut flowers. The spikes are small, the flowers somewhat scattering, but each bulb gives several spikes, usually.

Hyacinths differ, habitually very much, some varieties throwing up a strong flower stalk, with a bold and rather loose truss, while others have but a short stem with a compact, almost globular truss. The stronger growing kinds generally have larger bells, while those of a more dwarf habit present small bells in immense numbers. The low growing kinds often throw up two or more flower stems. The bright red colors are all low, with a compact truss, and disposed to throw up several flower stalks.

The accompanying list of named varieties embraces all the best kinds known, and it will be seen that they are carefully classified as to color and shade. These Bulbs are selected in Holland, solely for my sales, and I have reason to believe are the best that reach America. It is not impossible that an error may occur in handling these Bulbs, either here or in Holland, but our experience is that not one in five thousand will prove incorrect, either in name or color, or anything less than an extra fine Bulb. Even our unnamed kinds are fine and large, and a customer in Pittsburgh, recently wrote us that they bloomed better in the house than the named Bulbs he had been in the habit of receiving from other sources. While we do not recommend the unnamed Bulbs for this purpose, those who plant them will be surprised to find how good they are. The greatest difficulty is that with unnamed Bulbs we cannot give the different shades, all tints of red, including the pinks and roses, being classed together, and the same with other colors. Persons, therefore, ordering blue, for instance, may get a very dark blue or light porcelain. This is not of much consequence where half a dozen or so is ordered, for the variety will be usually what a good judge would select, but where only one or two are desired, the color is not always such as would have been chosen. We mention this fact to prevent disappointment, for persons often order a Bulb of some particular shade, which we can only furnish named.—Vick's Floral Guide for 1876.

Farm Stock.

CONCERNING HOG CHOLERA.

NO "CERTAIN CURE," BUT PLENTY OF PREVENTION.

Prof. J. Law contributes the following timely advice on this subject to the New York Weekly Tribune: Word comes from the Western States of "hogs dying by the hundred" of cholera, and there is anxious call for "certain cure." No such cure is known—all fall when subjected to a sufficient trial. In years when the malady is milder and less virulent than at present, many seem to have recovered under a laxative, partly vegetable diet, the use of antiseptics, (carbolic acid, charcoal, ashes, coppers, &c.) castor-oil, to overcome the costiveness often present in the early stages, and the continued use of febrifuges (saltpeter, 1/4 dr.; bisulphite of soda 1/2 dr.) twice daily in the food. But in a year like the present such measures are eminently unsatisfactory, and the search after specifics, and consequent preservation of the sick animals (fertile manufactory of contagion,) are above all else calculated to spread the disorder. The rational course is to attempt prevention.

Separate all sick hogs to a pen as far as possible removed from the others, and as soon as one is seen to be drooping, transfer him at once to the hospital pen. The use of a clinical thermometer, introduced two inches into the rectum, will greatly assist in distinguishing the sick, as the body temperature is often raised by one or two degrees for some time before any other symptoms of illness are shown. Both pens, together with all the droppings, but especially those of the sick, should be frequently and profusely sprinkled with a strong solution of crude carbolic acid, copperas, or chloride of lime, and the feeding troughs and drinking places should be so constructed that it is impossible for the animals to get their feet into them. If the sick animals are kept alive after the disease is unequivocally developed in them they should have a separate attendant who is never allowed to go near the hog-pen or the food or litter stores used for the healthy, and all other persons should be rigidly excluded from the hospital pen. Shade and water are essential, and it is often desirable to change the location of the hog-pen used for the healthy, as thorough disinfection becomes very difficult, and this process in unprofessional hands is liable to be imperfect. Much care is wanted to secure perfect purity of food and water, especially to avoid water that is stagnant, or charged with the drainage of pens, or yards, or with other decomposing organic matter. Avoid crowding of the hogs in filthy dung-hills, rotten straw stacks, or in dirty confined cellars under barns.

Success with such a malady will depend on maintaining the system in such a state of health as will make them an unsuitable field for the reception and growth of the poison, and in preventing contact with the poison in any possible way. Good, sound, slightly laxative food, cleanliness in the hog-pen, and, above all, in the feeding troughs and drinking places, the free use of disinfectants, and the prompt separation and thorough seclusion of all sick pigs are the main points to be attended to. In excluding the poison, a thousand minor conditions demand attention. Though not usually carried far in open running water, it is manifest that it may be floated along streams for considerable distances upon dry, floating materials, and though a fence will sometimes form a sufficient barrier to its progress, yet in other cases it may be carried by the wind for miles when lodged on dry, light materials (straw, hay, paper, &c.) Tame and wild animals (dogs, cats, rabbits, woodchucks, skunks, &c.) and even birds may carry it from place to place upon their feet and limbs, and human beings, above all, pig dealers and butchers are especially dangerous, as they often pass directly from the sick to the healthy herds, and handle the one after the other. The great desideratum in regard to this as to the other fatal contagious diseases is to convince people of the preeminent dangers of contagion, and to shut up all the loopholes through which this may take place. To treat each sick pig scientifically would require as much skill and care as would the same number of human victims of typhoid fever. The only reasonable hope is in checking the diffusion of the poison.

PROFIT IN HOME BRED STOCK.

We have frequently directed attention to the danger of the prevailing practice among enterprising farmers and graziers, of buying the stock they handle, instead of breeding it upon the farm. It is agreed on all hands, that a calf, a pig, a lamb or a colt of a good form and breeding, will, properly managed, invariably yield a moderate profit to the farmer who rears it. But it is a low business; and if we have the means, we prefer to buy stock that we can turn in a few months or a year. Instead of rearing five, ten or twenty well-bred steer calves, and keeping them on the farm for thirty months, we fancy it will pay better to purchase two or three times the number, though scrubs, or even Texans, of dealers who have "bunched" them to our hand. In a few months we may double our money,—the next lot, and perhaps the next, may lose us as much or more. But we go on to "get even." Again we make, and again we bet on the future market, only to suffer another loss. And so the game goes on, until the dealer is involved in hopeless bankruptcy.

With swine the venture is still greater, because prices are less regular, and because, as the sad experience of the last few years has demonstrated, the danger of hog cholera in these "bunched up" lots, that we have gathered from all parts of the country, incalculably greater than we handle hogs of our own breeding. Indeed, in home-bred moderate size, properly managed, there is very little danger of this disease.

And so, in England, it has been found in regard to epizootic disease among cattle; the great danger comes from this trading and buying and selling and mixing stocks, and therefore, as well as because, under present circumstances, it is the most profitable practice, the British papers are advising the farmers to rear more home bred stock. Here, although we are not to expect large profits from such a practice, we are assured that we shall not make a losing business of it, and may reasonably calculate on fair compensation for our crops and labor. This always the safest and most satisfactory practice; while now, with declining markets in all products, it is obvious that all speculative ventures are dangerous. We are now down to that "hard-pan" condition of affairs where only legitimate occupations can prosper. Profits will be small, and what we realize we can earn. It is one of the compensating features of this condition, that the industry and respectability of industry and frugality are vastly increased by it.—National Live Stock Journal.

Dairy.

DOES SCALDING THE MILK LESSEN ITS YIELD OF BUTTER?

A correspondent who has been making some experiments in heating milk for butter making, writes us that he is not able to get the quantity of butter from a given measure of milk that he does when the milk is not subjected to artificial heat. He says:—"I would be glad to know if any explanation can be given of the facts brought out in these experiments," etc.

"Without knowing the manner in which the experiments were conducted, whether the milk was drawn at the same time and from the same animal or at different times and from different animals; whether the milk was raised to a very high temperature or simply heated a few degrees above blood heat, we are not prepared to give a full or so intelligent an answer as we should desire, were all the facts given in regard to the case. In making an experiment of the kind referred to, the milk to be treated should be of uniform quality, drawn from the same animal or animals and at the same time, and similarly treated in all respects except the heating. That is to say, if we have a given sample of milk it should be divided in equal parts and one part heated and the other not, the two parts set aside in the dairy room for the cream to form. After standing a sufficient length of time for the cream to raise, the churning and subsequent operations for the two samples should be as near alike as possible; or at least the milk should be treated in the same manner for obtaining the most butter that it will yield.

Of late there has been a good deal said in favor of heating milk for butter making; more especially has heating been urged in the spring and winter treatment of milk; and we do not remember that any objection has been urged as to a less quantity of butter resulting on account of the heating. Perhaps those who have been favoring the heating process have not taken the pains to make the necessary experiments to test the question of quantity of butter to be obtained as compared with milk not heated. The cream from scalded milk rises with great facility, and it has been generally supposed will yield more butter than when not subjected to the heating process. But if it is a fact that the heating process lessens the quantity of butter to be obtained from a given quantity of milk, it is a serious objection to this process which dairymen ought to know. Granting that the facts are as above given by our correspondent, we are not prepared at this time to present any other explanation of the matter than that recorded by German experimenters. They have demonstrated that fat arises from the composition of albumen in living organisms, and that the same process goes on in albumen after it has been removed from the body. It has been found that the fatty matter contained in milk increases in quantity for a few days after it is drawn, while the amount of albumen becomes less. But the formation of fat in milk freely exposed to the air, they say, is conditional on the development of fungi. If their germs are deranged by the milk being at a temperature of 180° Fahr., or if means are purposely taken to prevent the admission of fungus germs to it while the access of air is still permitted, the fatty contents of the milk diminish, the existing fat is oxidized by the air, and no new compensatory supply is formed by the influence of fungi which are becoming developed. Thus it would appear that the heating of milk has an influence in lessening the fatty contents of the milk. But whether the heating has any influence in preventing some of the cream globules from raising we are not prepared to say. We had supposed that no such influence was had. It would be well, however, for dairymen to make careful and well conducted experiments to test this question; and this is another subject for investigation which can properly be brought before our Agricultural College for settlement. We shall be glad to print the result of experiments touching this matter, and if any of our dairy readers have any facts to communicate on the subject we shall be glad to receive them.—Rural New Yorker.

Veterinary.

CONCERNING FISTULA.

EDITOR FARMER.—I now have a horse that took the fistula fourteen months ago. It ran on both sides about ten months, for the last four months one side, the left has apparently got well. The other is considerably enlarged and at intervals of three or four weeks will break and run a little, but very little. General health of horse excellent. What can be done to cure him? A. CAROTHERS.

The cure of fistula is best effected by the skillful use of the knife. Indeed, I should hardly attempt it otherwise.

Carefully probe the sore, ascertain the situation of the most extensive sinus and proceed to open it from top to bottom, the other sinuses must be similarly laid open, unless they run into this main one, having as it were, dissected out the diseased portions, nothing more is necessary than to treat as a common sore. When such an operation is not practicable, pass setons through the sinuses bringing them out at the most dependent part.

Ventilate any sac that may have formed by the accumulation of matter and see that the lodgement of matter is at all times precluded.

Inject the wound daily by means of a long-pipe syringe with some of the following lotion: Chloride of zinc 2 oz., water 1 quart.

In case the bones of the withers have become implicated, it will be absolutely necessary to excise the diseased portions.

To ascertain if the bones are diseased pass a flexible metallic probe down the opening and should you detect a harsh grating sound you may rest assured of the fact. The treatment of fistula is a filthy undertaking, requiring perseverance and determination, and whatever is done must be done thoroughly. If you can procure the services of a competent Veterinary Surgeon, by all means place the case in his hands.

The thing which an active mind most needs is a purpose and direction worthy of its activity.

That which makes death so dreadful is the consciousness of sin and the fear of damnation.

There will not be a tear in heaven—there will not be a smile in hell; there will be no weeping in the former, and nothing but weeping in the latter.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 2 00. One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1 00. Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5 00. Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8 00. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15 00.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, DATE. Lists various state and district fairs for 1876, including Illinois, California, and various Kansas counties.

Table with columns: COUNTY, PLACE, DATE. Lists county and district fairs for 1876, including Riley, Montgomery, Marion, etc.

OUR GREAT OFFER!!

Balance of 1876 for 50 cents

We will send the FARMER the balance of 1876, postage paid, for 50 cents. SPECIAL CLUB OFFER!! Any person sending five names and Two Dollars will be entitled to a FREE COPY!

The extra pages which will be given the readers of the paper as supplements will be worth more than the price asked.

The FARMER will be the largest, cheapest, and best paper of its class ever issued in the West.

Send it to your friends throughout the East. It is the best exponent of Western life, vigor and enterprise you can send them.

To The Officers of County Agricultural Societies.

KANSAS FARMER PREMIUMS OFFERED TO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN KANSAS, MISSOURI, COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

FOR THE LARGEST YIELDING CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN AND POTATOES AND FOR THE BEST WHEAT BREAD, BEST BUTTER AND BEST DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.

The publisher of the FARMER offers to the individual growing the largest number of bushels per acre of any one of the following crops, A COPY OF THE KANSAS FARMER FOR ONE YEAR. Namely—wheat, corn and potatoes.

ALSO SAME PREMIUM One copy of the KANSAS FARMER for 1 year, to the woman making and exhibiting the Best White Bread.

Same premium to the woman making and exhibiting the Best 5 pounds of Butter. Same premium to the woman making the Best Exhibition of Flowers of her own growing.

CONDITIONS. 1st. The award to be made under the direction of the Officers of said County Agricultural Society, and a statement of the award, crop, yield, etc., to be forwarded by the President or Secretary thereof, to this office.

2nd. That one family shall not be entitled to receive more than one of the premiums herein offered.

3rd. Societies recognizing the above offer, to open their books for "Special Premiums of the KANSAS FARMER," appointing a Committee of Award for the same.

It is suggested that county papers in each county be requested to give a like number of copies of their papers for premiums on other crops or as second premiums upon the above offerings.

OUR TWELVE PAGE PAPER

Again we present our readers four pages extra. A Kansan who has read the FARMER since it was first started, writes: "Our FARMER is splendid—growing better every week."

One of the best advertising firms in the country writes: "We are pleased to note the enlarged FARMER, and wish it prosperity. It is a rare thing to see a paper driven to an enlargement this season of Centennial depression."

WILL THERE BE A FUSION BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC AND INDEPENDENT PARTIES.

Elsewhere we give the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention. Upon the advice of two members of the Central Committee of the Greenback party of Kansas a portion of the ticket which had been nominated by the Greenback Party, was endorsed and incorporated as a part of the Democratic State ticket.

It was represented by a Mr. McMahan, a member of the Central Committee and an irresponsible blatherskite, that the Greenback party would endorse the action of the two members who fixed up the trade. These two or three men, or all the Central Committee never had any power delegated to them to make any such union, and it will have no more effect upon the voters of the Independent Party in Kansas than a half hours useless gab from persons not members of the Central Committee.

The Democratic party made a political mistake in failing to make straight nominations, and the Independents who assisted in making this trade for the possible "loaves and fishes" have not spoken or acted for the majority of the Independents of Kansas.

The voters who have the courage to vote their convictions as a minority, and to do this in the face of opposition and ridicule, are not the men to be traded here and there by huckstering politicians.

WHISKY IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

There is no more demoralizing influence in American politics, than the use of whisky to secure votes. Even in agricultural communities like Kansas, we find the saloon subsidized and free drinks set up for votes, in the interest of candidates. We hope to see a public sentiment created in every town and village that will cause the voters without regard to party or men, to strike from their tickets the name of every candidate who is known to use whisky, directly or indirectly through his agents or friends to secure votes.

The temperate, decent men of every community, have it in their hands to take from the saloon bummers all controlling or directing influence in their elections. Whisky will remain powerful and dictatorial in elections just so long as the people fail to place their convictions upon this subject, behind them ballots. Rev. Dr. F. S. McCabe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, an earnest, outspoken and practical minister, recently gave utterance to the following protest against whisky in politics.

"I now beg you to have nothing to do with liquor in this canvass. Do not drink it—do not provide it for others. For the sake of your character and influence as citizens—for the sake of your families—do not touch the accursed thing! Believe me, to you at least, it is an accursed thing! In the past, it has unmanned you—it has prostrated you—and there is danger that it will do the same thing again.

"Some of you are young men who have not yet formed fixed and known habits of drinking; but you are on the road to excess and ruin. I have never bowed my knee to any man, but if it would avail anything I would willingly go on my knees before you and with tears entreat you to have nothing to do with liquor. With all the earnestness both of conviction and of affection, I beg you, do not drink liquor; do not furnish it to others; do not cross the threshold of a house in which it is sold or drank."

A NEW AND NOVEL MEANS OF PROTECTING CROPS AGAINST GRASSHOPPERS.

The Council Bluffs Globe of recent date gives the following letter from D. G. Lane, of the West India Islands. The experiment is worth trying if the grasshoppers should ever visit our State again. The following is the letter:

To the editors of the Council Bluffs Globe: GENTS.—For the last two weeks I have been in this country from the West Indies, and I find the grasshoppers making great ravages in vegetation. In order to prevent this, burn one pound of sulphur on charcoal, in the centre of a field, and save what it has taken so much toil to develop.

To prevent potato-bugs from destroying the crop, plant two grains of flax seed in each hill. This will prevent them from injuring the potatoes, as they will not go near the flax.

DANIEL G. LANE, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. I.

A PRACTICAL POINT.

The Boston Cultivator notes that of 1112 bankrupts who took the benefit of the bankruptcy law in Massachusetts, only 14 were farmers; and of 2550 in New York only 46 were farmers. Less than two per cent of the bankrupts belonged to the agricultural population 25 years ago, though that population so largely exceeds that of all other vocations.

It is true that profits in farming are not large, and we will further concede that they are slow in coming, but the substantial fact remains that in a series of years, no calling among men indicates so few failures. What is true of Massachusetts is equally true of other States.

Baras and Sailer Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City, advise all parties having fat cattle, to write or telegraph them in regard to the markets at Kansas City and points East. The receipts are light and markets firm. Parties wishing stock hogs or stock cattle are also invited to correspond.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention assembled in Topeka, Aug. 23, 1876, to nominate a State ticket. The Convention was a large one, numbering about three hundred delegates. The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., by Hon. Jno. Martin who read the call.

Mr. Martin then introduced the Rev. D. McCabe, who opened the Convention with prayer.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION. Mr. Bailey P. Wagoner, of Atchison, was then elected temporary chairman and H. C. Millister temporary secretary.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. On motion the following committee on credentials was appointed; one from each judicial district:

Miles Moore, 1st district. T. J. Vander-slice, 2d district. E. K. Townsend, 3d district. Henry Bogan, 4th district. S. N. Berry, 5th district. J. B. Britton, 6th district. J. C. Murray, 7th district. J. M. Hugnes, 8th district. G. M. Hoover, 9th district. Sanford Haff, 10th district. J. B. Lamb, 11th district. M. Patrick, 12th district. Jas. G. Hope, 13th district. M. Newton, 14th district. J. J. McCliman, 15th district.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. On motion of T. P. Fenlon the following committee on permanent organization was appointed:

T. P. Fenlon, 1st district. James Martin, 2d district. W. D. Embly, 3d district. Osborn Shannon, 4th district. W. L. McConnell, 5th district. A. A. Harris, 6th district. D. B. Brown, 7th district. J. R. McClure, 8th district. J. Bowman, 9th district. Thos. Pence, 10th district. Dr. Scammon, 11th district. Ithos. Watterson, 13th district. J. Dusenberry, 13th district. Uriah Prather, 14th district. R. W. Hill, 15th district.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent chairman Hon. C. W. Blair, with the following vice-presidents, one from each judicial district in regular order:

Chas. S. Thompson, 1st district. Robert Nelson, 2d district. J. L. Price, 3d district. E. G. Ross, 4th district. Harry Norton, 5th district. B. P. McDonald, 6th district. J. W. Timpon, 7th district. James Ketter, 8th district. Dr. R. A. Trimble, 9th district. W. R. Wagstaff, 10th district. Angell Mathewson, 11th district. Judge Wm. Thompson, 12th district. C. A. Gilchel, 13th district. S. N. Palmer, 14th district. J. C. Posthwaite, 15th district.

H. Miles More was made Secretary, with the following assistants: H. Clay Park, Charles Horden, W. L. Reese, J. H. Douch, A. J. Hughes, L. F. Allen, V. J. Lane, G. W. Tipton, J. G. Lowe, Amos Harris, E. M. Harris, and R. W. Hill.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: T. P. Fenlon, 1st district. Thomas Metcalf, 2d district. Hugh H. Walsh, 3d district. W. H. Maxwell, 4th district. A. A. Harris, 6th district. W. J. Houghton, 7th district. C. G. Cox, 8th district. J. D. Handstodt, 9th district. W. R. Wagstaff, 10th district. Wm. Duncan, 11th district. J. G. Love, 12th district. A. J. Piburn, 13th district. S. M. Palmer, 14th district. John McClymont, 15th district.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions, though T. P. Fenlon, reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the declaration of principles, policies and purposes made by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as interpreted by the letters of Tilden and Hendricks. That in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic Convention has placed before the electors of the country the names of men whose private and public career assures the people that, if elected, economy, purity, ability and statesmanship will characterize their administration. That the highest offices in the nation are public trusts, and not private perquisites. That in support of these candidates we will cordially co-operate with all men who desire a change and reform in the administration of the political affairs of the nation. That we invite the co-operation of all good citizens in the election of this ticket who desire that capacity, industry and honesty shall supplant ignorance, idleness and dishonesty in the management of our State affairs and ask the aid of all good citizens for the protection of the honor of our State, tainted as it has been by peculation and corruption of many of its officers, to the end that the taxes drawn from the toiling people shall be applied to the purpose for which they are collected, and not filched from the treasury to enrich thieves to whom they have been entrusted.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the assembling of the Convention in Evening Session, Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, amidst unusual excitement and applause. At this point in the proceedings a delegate asked permission of the Convention to hear a proposition from the Central Committee of the Independent party. During the afternoon session a Committee had been appointed by the Convention to confer with the Independent party to see upon what basis a union could be made.

Mr. McMahan's speech was an answer from the Central Committee of the Independent party. He stated that a majority of the Central Committee, present in Topeka, agreed to the withdrawal of M. E. Hudson, for Governor, Wm. M. Allison, for Secretary of State, and the acceptance and coalition with the Democratic party, if the Convention then assembled would nominate Judge Beal, H. F. Sheldon, McClouth and ex-Senator Bartlett be nominated by acclamation for Lieut. Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. Upon this proposition many speeches pro and con were made, the minority favoring a straight ticket, while a very large majority believed the fusion of the two parties would secure victory, etc., etc. The nominations as about mentioned, were made by acclamation. The Convention then proceeded to complete their ticket which when finished, was as follows:

For Governor, John Martin, of Shawnee. For Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Beals, of Pottawatomie. For Secretary of State, S. M. Palmer, of Salina. For Auditor, H. F. Sheldon, of Franklin. For Attorney-General, W. L. McConnell, of Coffey. For Treasurer, Amos M. Louth, of Jefferson. For Superintendent, Thos. Bartlett, of Allen. For Associate Justice, James Humphrey, of Davis. Presidential Electors, E. G. Ross, of Douglas county; Gottlieb Soble, of Riley county. District Electors, 1st, H. Clay Park, of Atchison. 2nd, Geo. Reynolds, of Labette, 3rd, Geo. H. English, of Sedgewick. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE ADVERTISERS IN THE FARMER.

Mr. D. W. Crane, of Durham Park, Kansas, who has the largest herd of Short-Horn cattle in the West, writes: "Our advertisement in the FARMER (only three lines) has paid us well."

Messrs. McHardy & Co., whose second semi-annual sale of Short-Horn cattle, occurs at Topeka, Sept. 6th, said of their advertisement in the FARMER for their spring sale:

"Our advertising in your paper, did us more good than all other papers combined."

G. W. Stubblefield, of Shirley, McLean county, Ill., who have advertised their Norman horses in the FARMER the past year say:

We consider your paper one of the best advertising mediums we have. We are constantly receiving letters of inquiry from all parts of the country, from our advertisement in your paper.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

We see that Messrs. Stewart and Hilton, have opened a Centennial Registry for boarders, lodgers and campers, individuals and societies, and as we know the men to be reliable gentlemen, we are glad to learn that they have been compelled by their success to make large additions to number of houses directly under their control. Strangers may apply to their office 2417 and 2419 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, and secure just such priced rooms and board as they may desire. First class accommodations may thus be secured at about one-third hotel rates.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

A note from Cottonwood township says: "As far as threshed, wheat turns out from 10 to 19 1/2 bushels per acre. Mr. Peter Hoover has just threshed his wheat—about 100 acres—it only made 1,228 bushels. Last year the same piece made about 20 bushels per acre.—Chase Co. Leader.

Mr. J. B. Shane has about twenty-three hundred acres of land in Valley township, broken and putting in wheat. He had three hundred and fifty acres in on Monday morning and proposes to put in one hundred acres per day till the job is complete. We saw on last Monday, fourteen teams of four yokes of oxen each drawing harrows each harrow being from twelve to sixteen feet wide. They got over considerable ground and the sight is one of great interest to a gentleman only use to eastern farming.—Hutchinson News.

Messrs. J. P. and W. P. Brown, of Louisville township, have brought us a sample of their Fultz wheat, raised on hard-pan, that yielded 22 1/2 bushels per acre.—South Kansas Tribune.

We notice that our farmers have a large amount of confidence in our valley as a wheat growing country, as all are making great preparations to put in large crops this fall, if they succeed in a few years we will have one of the richest valleys in the land. We are glad to see our new country filling up with such an energetic and industrious class of people.—Larned Republican.

Mr. A. N. McLennan, of Mulberry creek, shipped a few days since seventeen steers, whose average weight reached the high figure of sixteen hundred and fifty pounds. One weighed sixteen hundred and eight-five. These cattle were purchased when two years old of Merriman and Masterson, and of Meeks on Elkhorn. Some cattle man has said that no three-year-old steer will reach sixteen hundred and fifty pounds, but we have here indisputable proof to the contrary.—Ellsworth Reporter.

GOOD CROPS BUT LOW PRICES.

We suppose it may now be assumed that in most of the States the crops of the year will be satisfactory in quality and quantity; but prices are low, and farmers are reluctant to conform to them and in some instances there are indications of discouragement for which we think there is very little real foundation. That the period must come when speculation prices could no longer be maintained, was, of course, understood by all intelligent men; and as they pass away we may hope that the extravagances and vices which they occasion will measurably disappear, leaving us a happier and better people, though, peculiarly, less prosperous.—From the Chicago Drovers Journal.

THE SILVER DOLLAR AS A LEGAL-TENDER.

The Chicago Tribune of a late date says: "Against the iniquity of that measure there should be a national protest. The entire people residing West of the Alleghenies demand that so much of that act of 1873 as abolishes the coinage of the old American dollar, and deprived it of its character as a legal-tender, shall be repealed. The people of the West will fight to the last and give to the last of their means to pay the debt of the Union; but they will not be compelled by any legislative skulduggery to submit to a change in the contract by which gold is increased in value, and then payment required exclusively in gold.

VARIATIONS IN THE PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The New York Mercantile Journal in its article on metals says: Metals for the past week have again vindicated their claim to being among the most variable of all classes of merchandise. Gold has farther very considerably declined, the range of the dollar value of coined having been 110 1/2 to 111 1/2 last week, as compared with 111 1/2 to 111 3/4 last week. The weakness noted in silver in the London market, at the close of our last week's report, as a natural consequence of the failure of the American Congress to farther bolster the price, has continued, resulting in a fall thus far of 2d, per oz., the latest report being now 51 1/2d, per oz., against 53 1/2d, last week.

THE SUPPLY OF CATTLE.

All of the following States and Territories have furnished me the official report for 1875, and some for 1876, but those who could not give me the number for 1876 I have gotten from the Interior Department at Washington and other reliable sources, as follows:

Table with columns: STATE, 1875, 1876. Lists cattle supply for various states including Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington Ter.

Increase, 5,190,000

As you see this statement foots up for the year 1860 three million, eight hundred and thirty-one thousand and in 1875 nine million and twenty-one thousand, showing an increase the past fifteen years of five million one hundred and ninety thousand, in the fourteen principal cattle growing States and Territories, and to this I can add the number of cattle Texas drives and ships to the North (as she did not furnish the North and East any prior to 1860) and I find that we now have about three times as many as fifteen years ago increased and the population has increased, but in no such ratio as this, and we must remember that during the first five years of this time we fed two armies and navies of one and a half million of men in times of waste and extravagance, and then at the close of the war we had an abundance of cattle.

Now that we have nearly three times as many and no army demand, times being harder and harder, labor being reduced, factories in a stagnant condition, and people living generally in a more economical way, it is not to be wondered that there are low prices, and reason will teach us that with such a great surplus we cannot expect even the present prices for our cattle in the future, unless something more than our ordinary demand calls for them.

There is no experienced cattle dealer but can see that cattle have been kept up in price by only a speculative demand and not by actual consumption. The "bulls" being stronger than the "bears," they have been buying, grazing and feeding to their greatest capacity, foolishly expecting every year for those old war prices to call around again, until they have worn themselves out and are sinking beneath the great weight of an enormous surplus.—T. J. A. in Kansas City Price Current.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

The Fall River News says that 50,000 pieces of print cloths were sold in that market on Thursday, the 17th, at 4 cents, 30 days. The market continues to harden, and a still further advance is confidently predicted. The rise thus far has barely compensated for the advance in the price of cotton, which is now two cents per pound higher than it was two weeks ago when goods sold for 2 1/2 cents. At the present prices manufacturers are simply covering the cost of production, and a further movement upward will be necessary before a profit can be realized.

LIVE-STOCK AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the arrangements for the exhibitions of livestock opening on Sept. 1 are such as to insure an excellent display in all departments. The entries of neat cattle number 650, and more are expected, while the entries of cattle, sheep and swine amount to 1,000, with a constantly increasing list. The dog show also promises to be very interesting, the list comprising considerably over 400. Unless, however, the American breeders and owners of horses speedily exert themselves, they will find their entries largely exceeded by those of foreign countries.

A PROFITABLE HOG.

The following description of a profitable hog was reported by the committee at the Swine Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis Indiana: He must have a small, short head, heavy jaw, and thick, short neck; ears small, thin and tolerably erect, not objectionable if they droop slightly forward; must be straight from the neck back to flank; must be well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail, broad on the back; ribbed rather barrel-shaped; must be slightly curved or arched in the back from shoulder to the setting on of tail; tail small; long in the ham from hook to letting off the loins; shoulder not too large to give symmetry to the animal; ham broad and full; hair smooth, and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short, small, and well set under; broad between the legs; good depth between bottom and top of the hog; with pleasant, quite disposition; should not weigh more than three or four hundred pounds gross at twelve to eighteen months old, according to keep; color may be black, or white, or a mixture of the two. The above-described hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to setting on of tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg below the knee as he does feet in length around the body; depth of body will be four-fifths of his height.

Mr. J. F. Cooper has thirty acres of corn on the farm of S. C. Junkins, planted the 7th and 8th of April, and some of it is already ripe, ready to gather. We measured one large ear of the Dent variety, which was grown on a sixteen foot stalk, sixteen inches long, ten in circumference and weighed two and one half pounds. He says it will yield over sixty bushels to the acre, and the corn is as sound as a dollar. This corn is grown on upland, and shows what our lands are capable of with proper cultivation.—Burlington Patriot.

Corn trade is lively here.

Large number of wagon-loads are brought to town nearly every day. The coal trade is also looming up. Miners are busy, and the demand for carbon is steadily increasing. It is estimated that coal will be exported from here during the next four months, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We think the amount will be greater.—Osage City Free Press.

Great Short-Horn Cattle Sale in Kansas.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McHardy & Co., who will offer an unusually fine herd of Short-Horn Cattle at public sale on the fair grounds at Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 6th. It is a fact long since demonstrated beyond dispute, that the grading up of our common stock is absolutely necessary for profit. In the markets of the country there is always a sale for good stock while inferior and scrubby cattle are sold at a loss. Let our farmers give this subject their attention, as we fully believe it will pay them.

SHORT WHEAT CROP IN CANADA.

A Canada paper says: "With the heavy failure in the wheat crops of Western Ontario, the question of American grain being imported and ground in our mills becomes the most pertinent to the farmer. There cannot be a doubt that Ontario, if at all, will produce sufficient grain this year to produce the flour the Dominion requires. Such being the case, those farmers who have wheat would seem to be perfectly entitled to the best figures our home markets will afford. Will they get it? Not one bit. Already we hear of large shipments of Western wheat to our millers, and almost every mill of importance in Canada is looking to the West for the greater part of its supply. This grain will undoubtedly control our prices, and whatever it can be bought for in Chicago, with very low rates added, will be the price paid in Ontario for Ontario grain."

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The following quotations are taken from the American Grocer of N. Y. of Aug. 26:

BUTTER.

The cooler weather tends to improve the quality of late made butter, hence desirable qualities have been in better supply. The demand for prime and choice qualities continues active, taking the receipts readily; in fact the receipts have been hardly equal to the demand. Early in the week State creameries sold for 30c and selections 1@2c higher; fine firkins were worth 27c and half tubs 28c. Inferior butter was in over supply and prices unsettled and low.

Western choice, both creamery and dairy, has been in good demand at full rates; for export there has been a fair demand, at from 20c for fine down to 16c for fair. Holders have not had excessive supplies. At the close choice butter was 1c higher than last week but inferior qualities unaltered.

CHEESE.

The market has been firmer by reason of the cooler weather and also a better export demand. The dry weather of the past month has interfered with the production and factory men seem inclined to hold back for an expected advance. Western choice has been in fair demand from the home trade, and some of the best selections of State have also been taken for this account. Market closes firm and brisk for strictly fancy goods; and other grades inferior. N. Y. State factory good to fine, 8 1/2 @ 9c, poor to fair, 5 @ 6c. Western factory, good to fine 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 c.

EGGS.

For strictly fine fresh lots there has been a fair demand at steady prices, say early in the week 14 @ 15c for Western and Canadian and 15c for exceptional lots. Poor qualities dull and prices uncertain.

WHEAT.

Spring wheat has ruled stronger, the cooler weather being favorable and the receipts light. The export demand, however, has been moderate, as foreign markets are unfavorable. Winter growths are also firmer, as millers have to substitute these for the want of hard dry Spring. The quantity float on the canals is also lighter than for several seasons at this time. Red Western 70 @ 1.00, white Western 1.20 @ 1.35.

CORN.

Ungraded mixed Western 54 @ 55c. Western white 50 @ 60c.

OATS.

Sound quality has been scarce and prices very firm, but inferior lots are plenty and prices depressed and very irregular. Sales at 42 @ 45c for white State; 39 @ 42 1/2 c for mixed do; 38 @ 40c for sound; 36 @ 43c for white Western and 85 @ 87 1/2 c for heated and warm mixed Western.

ST. LOUIS LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

We take the following from the National Live-Stock Reporter:

CATTLE.

Veal calves are firm on light receipts, prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per head, for common to choice.

Oxen are in fair demand, when fat, at 3 50 @ \$4 00; thin oxen are dull at from 2 25 @ \$3.

Bulls are in fair demand for Texan and natives at from 1 75 @ \$2 25 per 100 lbs.

Good choice butchers, cows and heifers are in good demand, at 2 80 @ \$3 25, and common to fair are slow at 2 25 @ \$2 75.

HOGS.

Latest information from the hog pens at the yards shows the market is quiet at prices ranging from 5 @ \$6 25, extreme range. How long this quiet feeling will last is not known. Prices may go even higher, but the only thing that will advance them is a scarcity in receipts. There are some buyers from the East who must have hogs, no matter what they cost, but so soon as this demand is satisfied, as they can afford to hold off a day or two, the price will be apt to go lower.

Prices of hogs generally break in September or just previous. Winter packers are then making preparations for future work. All their interests lie in the direction of forcing down prices to the lowest point, even while anxious to attract hogs by good quotations, to the markets. By judicious manipulations of product, they can and do make the prices thereof so low, as to make hogs follow them when there is no particular activity in the consumptive trade. Just now the demand for hog product is largely fallen off, and prices have been declining without having reached bottom. The effect has been seen in hog quotations. These too have been declining with prospects of lower values hereafter.

It is now found that there are more supplies of last year's winter cured meats in Chicago than was supposed. This, right in face of the new hog crop to come has had the effect to enlarge the depression. Then again, there is no "short crop" cry heard in the land, as there was one and two seasons ago. Although some sections of the country have lost hogs by the cholera, the totals for the West will doubtless show up a full crop. Our receipts and those at Chicago are now light, but only because after the marketing of summer hogs the growing crop in the West has not yet fully matured. When these hogs shall be wanted for the winter cure, they will be all ready and in good condition. In some sections there is a great deal of old corn left over. The new crop of corn is abundant, much of it that will have to go into live-stock, owing to its

distance from the railroads and the markets, transportation expenses to the latter being almost equal to the price of corn on the farm. It is a standing rule that heavy corn crops mean large hog supplies. All the indications now point in this direction. Some men now are already prophesying six million hogs for the coming year, but we think this number too large; at any rate there will be no short crop of hogs.

SHEEP.—The market is quiet on light receipts. Good muttons are wanted, averaging 90 to 100 pounds, will sell at \$3 to \$3 50, while choice will bring \$3 75 to \$4. Extra sheep would not be received for some time past, but have not been ready sale at good prices. Stock sheep are in good demand, 600 head mixed muttons and stockers sold this morning at \$3. Receipts of all kinds are now being quickly absorbed by the various buyers.

Kansas City Market

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30, 1876. GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.

Table with columns for commodity (WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, BEESWAX, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, FLOUR, TALLOW, FEATHERS, FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL) and price.

Produce Market.

Table with columns for commodity (Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee, Apples, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Potatoes, Poultry, Turkeys, Geese) and price.

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Fouch.

Table with columns for commodity (WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CORN CHOP, RYE CHOP, CORN & OATS) and price.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.

Perfect Apparatus. Charter Oak Stoves are simple in construction; compact in shape; made of best materials; easily operated; economical in fuel, and low priced, and the very perfection of cooking machines.

Fifteen Kansas Wagons made daily—One every forty minutes during working hours.

If the functions of the Liver are in any way disordered, the whole body, and not only the body, but the mind, sympathizes with the disturbed organ. Bilious complaints are more common than any other disease; and to remove the bile, as well as to regulate the Liver, you only have to take Simmons' Liver Regulator, which will impart new life and vigor to the whole system.

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozen. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka, Kansas.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautifully colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restored to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to E. A. PARKER, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed. The entire area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, The Great Trunk Line

Fast Mail Route of the United States, is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and the great Exhibition from all sections of the country. The trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Emplacement for the Patrons of Husbandry, at the Elm Station on the road to Fairmount Park.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IS THE GRANDEST RAILWAY ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD. IT CONTROLS SEVEN THOUSAND MILES OF ROADWAY, FORMING CONTIGUOUS LINES TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, OVER WHICH LUXURIOUS DAY AND NIGHT CARS ARE RUN FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS, TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, AND WHEELING. THE HEAVY TRUCKS OF STEEL RAILS, AND THE BRIDGE OF IRON AND STEEL, AND THE EQUIPMENT WITH EVERY KNOWN IMPROVEMENT FOR COMFORT AND SAFETY, AND ARE RUN AT FASTER SPEED FOR GREATER DISTANCES THAN THE TRAINS OF ANY LINE ON THE CONTINENT. THE COMPANY HAS LARGELY INCREASED ITS EQUIPMENT FOR COMFORT AND SAFETY, AND WILL BE PREPARED TO BUILD IN ITS OWN SHOPS, COMBINES AND PASSENGER CARS AT SHORT NOTICE, IN ORDER TO FULLY ACCOMMODATE AN EXTRA DEMAND. THE UNPAID RESOURCES AT THE COMMAND OF THE COMPANY GUARANTEE THE MOST PERFECT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL ITS PATRONS DURING THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the travelers over its perfect roadway and ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape view unequalled in America.

THE EASTERN STATION on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them. TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, North-west and South-west. BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL. FRANK THOMAS, D. M. DE WYER, JR., General Manager, Gen'l Pass' Agent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

NONPAREIL FARM MILLS

For grinding CORN and COB CORN-MEAL, OATS, or any kind of grain, coarse or fine; 10 SIZES, for HAND or POWER. Improved Patent. Price, \$1.00. Address, F. K. PHENIX, 151 1/2 Front St., Cincinnati, O.

HEARING RESTORED.

Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Jno. G. Garrison, Lock-box 908, Covington, KY. \$200 a month. Outfit worth \$1 free to agents. Excelsior Mfg'g Co., 151 Mich. Av., Chicago.

WANTED.

Wanted a Stock Farm, from 600 to 800 acres, with some improvements. Address R. M. JACOBY, Box 304, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.

Trees, Etc.

Fruit and ornamental. A large and complete assortment. Trade list now ready, and will be sent to all who favor us with their address. Also descriptive list of fruits in cultivation, most of it good bottom land, well watered, frame house, with five rooms, barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair, 150 apple trees, 100 of them commencing to bear, a good bearing peach orchard, and other Fruit Trees and Shrubs. Will sell with the farm 65 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels or over to the acre. Price, including corn, \$6000.00. For further information call on or address A. H. WADE, Robinson, Brown county, Kansas.

Broom-Corn.

GREGG & RANKIN, 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO. Continue to make Broom-corn a specialty. Are prepared to make liberal advances and solicit consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

A Farm for Sale.

A rare chance to get a first-class Farm, 215 Acres, one-half mile from Robinson, (a town on the St. Joe and C. & N. R., 24 miles West of St. Joseph, Mo., in Brown county, Kansas). The whole 215 acres is fenced, and is a cultivation, most of it good bottom land, well watered, frame house, with five rooms, barn and other out-buildings, all in good repair, 150 apple trees, 100 of them commencing to bear, a good bearing peach orchard, and other Fruit Trees and Shrubs. Will sell with the farm 65 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels or over to the acre. Price, including corn, \$6000.00. For further information call on or address A. H. WADE, Robinson, Brown county, Kansas.

50 SALESMEN

on good salary to sell goods of our own manufacture, to dealers. CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO., 162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted

AMERICAN CIDER MILL. Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.

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Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.

W. B. PARTICULAR. Montgomery Ward & Co., THE ORIGINAL GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE, 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. JOBBERS IN Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, NOTIONS, &c., &c. Their incomparable Fall Price List, No. 17, is now ready. These catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs, regarding name and whole-sale price of nearly every article in every day use. They are free to all. Prices are very low low. Send them your address. OPPOSITE MATTESON HOUSE. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

VINEGAR.

How made in 10 hours from Cider, Wine or Sorghum without using any Name paper and address F. L. SAGE Springfield, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the State of Kansas.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, and of course whether in bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property. Address, GAVITT & SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. B. HAYWOOD, Pres't. G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres't.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Leased for other Property, on Commission. Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to SKILLFULLY BUY Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS,

Topeka, Kansas. A General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on TIME Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting. JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State of the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the appropriations and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified, except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years: Provided, That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballot shall be, "For proposition one to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor. M. J. SALTER, President of Senate. JNO. H. FOLKS, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16, 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor. D. C. HASKELL, Speaker of House. HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved February 22, 1876. THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State, Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876. THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.

We offer a large and superior stock of genuine WILD GOOSE PLUM, at prices lower than ever before. Send for Price List. DOWNER & BRO., Fairview, Ky.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the south west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for one hundred \$25. Fine three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will go to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

OMLET AND DAINTY DISHES.

A chapter from an unpublished cook-book by Mrs. E. P. Ewing late of Rochester, New York, Topeka, Kansas.

(CONCLUDED.)

I went home happy, intending to surprise Harry next morning with my ideal omelet—the dainty dish he had heard me talk about, and sigh for so often. But, alas, for human expectations! I made the omelet, and hesitated not until the time to stir it came. Then a score of perplexing questions arose. "Stir gently two or three times," was what my friend had said. But what is stirring gently? Does it stir gently mean to stir slowly? And how soon should I begin to stir? And why stir with a fork? As no one was present to answer these and the other questions that suggested themselves, I seized a fork and began stirring slowly, round and round. But the times of the fork scratched over the bottom of the spider, and that seemed the only result of my labor. After waiting awhile, I stirred again. This time I found the egg adhering to the pan, and stirred more vigorously, thinking by so doing to accomplish the desired object. But when I attempted to turn the omelet, it stuck fast, and wouldn't fold; so I worried over and scraped at it, until all form and comeliness were lost, and it was nothing but a shabby specimen of scrambled eggs. Then I generously left it all for Bridget's breakfast.

In despair I went to my friend, who was surprised at my failure; but, to my great delight, she said, 'stay to lunch, and I will make an omelet so that you may see just how it is done.' I watched carefully every movement, and kept saying, 'I did precisely so,' until stirring time came. Then my interest grew intense. Placing the omelet in the pan, she set it over moderate heat, and waiting just about a minute, dipped in the fork. Finding the egg had set, or slightly cooked upon the bottom of the pan, she lifted or picked it up, here and there, at various points,—each time raising her fork entirely out of the omelet, and dipping it in at another point. Light dawned. I saw the secret of the whole thing was in this peculiar movement of the omelet as it cooked; and in my amazement, I exclaimed—"and that performance you call stirring? I might have tried till dooms-day, from your directions, and wouldn't have cooked the omelet properly? 'Well, if it isn't stirring—what is it? What would you call it?' 'Lifting would express the idea more correctly,' I replied. 'It is lifting the cooked egg that adheres to the pan, so that the uncooked egg may take its place. The egg forms a thin layer or cake on the pan, and dipping the fork in here and there at various points and lifting, loosens the whole mass. The effects produced by stirring and lifting are very different, and in the manufacture of an omelet are very apparent.' When a second layer had cooked, the lifting operation was repeated, and so on until the cooked egg filled the pan, and there was no more to be let underneath. In this delicate process of lifting lies the whole secret of the operation. Done in this manner, the butter is not stirred away from the bottom of the pan, and enough remains to allow the omelet to brown nicely, and prevent it from sticking. Since that memorable day I have never failed in making an omelet that gave me entire satisfaction.

"I had no idea," interrupted Emeline, "such mysteries were hidden away in an omelet. Few of us, I fear, would labor as Mrs. Rose did to discover them."

"No," I replied, "the most of us are too lazy or too careless to do so. We accept the different food that is placed before us, and grumble at the cook for selecting such unpalatable dishes; but never dream the wretched preparations can be improved upon. Mrs. Rose is an exceptional woman, who never rests satisfied with a dish that she thinks she can in any way improve. Her omelets, I know, from having seen and tasted many of them, are unsurpassable. And I am not willing to believe any woman such a natural stupid as to be capable, after reading the minute description given in these graphic experiences, of making a failure of an omelet. Her letter continues:

"What do you think of this for salad dressing? I have copied it from a recently published cook-book by a very popular writer. Here is the dressing for "two full-grown chickens and three bunches of celery." "Two cups boiling water, two table spoonfuls of corn-starch wet with cold water, two table spoonfuls of oil, one cup of vinegar, two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, one great spoonful of fat, skimmed from the liquor in which the fowls were boiled, three raw eggs, three hard boiled eggs, one tea-spoonful powdered sugar, one tea-spoonful salt, one tea-spoonful pepper and one tea-spoonful Worcestershire sauce." I prefer my salad with a less elaborate dressing. But there is no accounting for tastes, and there are persons, perhaps, who would relish such a concoction. This is the best recipe I know for oil dressing for chicken or other salad; For three chickens take the yolks of eight fresh eggs. Put them in an earthen bowl, and with a silver spoon stir gently and slowly, round and round. Don't beat them. Drop in oil, drop by drop at first, then in small quantities, and very slowly, until in the course of an hour you have used the whole bottle of oil. At last add three table-spoonfuls of vinegar, two of made mustard, a tea-spoonful of salt, and cayenne pepper to taste, continuing the stirring slowly all the while. Prepare the chickens by boiling whole,

Salt the water in which they boil, very slightly. Cut the chickens when cold into small bits, three-fourths of an inch in length, and reject the skin and fibrous pieces. Cut the celery in pieces an inch long, and have two-thirds as much celery as chicken. Put the chickens and celery, when thus prepared, in an earthen bowl, and mix well with a fork. Add the dressing just before serving.

"I have no doubt Mrs. Rose's recipe for salad dressing is very nice, and for those who like oil, unexceptionable. In my cook book, in connection with hers, I will give the following recipe: Take the yolks of eight fresh eggs and one gill each of strong elder vinegar and water. Heat, to boiling, the vinegar and water, and pour slowly over the beaten yolks, continuing to beat while adding the hot liquid. Put the mixture in an earthen bowl, and set on the range or stove, in a pan of boiling water. Let the water boil around the bowl until the contents are cooked. Stir frequently, and after it begins to thicken, continuously, until done, when remove at once, and continue the stirring for a minute, while cooling. Do not cook it enough to curdle it. Add mustard, pepper and salt, to taste. When cold, trim to the consistency desired, with sweet cream. If cream can not be had, add an ounce of butter while the dressing is hot; and use sweet milk to thin it, when cold. This dressing may be kept in a cool place several days. But when so kept, the cream or milk must not be added, till wanted for use. It is excellent for cold-slaw, lettuce, etc."

"Kate, don't forget to give a recipe for frizzling beef, in your book," said Emeline, as I laid down Mrs. Rose's letter. "Frizzled beef is a dish much used in warm weather, especially by country people, and although a simple, it is often unfit to eat by reason of being badly prepared. Instead of being shaved, the beef is cut in thick slices or chunks, and the outer rind left on, which gives it, when cooked, a strong, rank taste. It is then boiled in a quantity of water until all the juice is extracted and the meat rendered tough and insipid. and flour and strong butter are added to make gravy; or the water is allowed to boil away, and is replaced with skimmed milk. As fond as I am of frizzled beef, I confess I have no relish for it when prepared in the ordinary slipshod method."

"I am glad you mentioned this delicious breakfast dish. You shall have some in a few days, cooked according to my recipe. Here it is: Cut away all the rind, or dried skin, from as much of the meat as you wish to use. It can then be shaved or sliced easily, and as thin as desired, if a sharp, thin-bladed knife be used. Put a piece of butter in the pan in which it is to be cooked; and when the butter is boiling hot, throw in the shaved beef. Place over a quick fire, and with a fork stir constantly, to prevent burning. As soon as it looks frizzled or cooked, remove to a cooler place. Dash in a spoonful of flour. Mix well by stirring. Then add a little sweet milk. The amount of butter and milk used must be regulated by the quantity of meat, as in frizzled beef one wants no gravy independent of beef—the beef and gravy should be so assimilated as to render a separation almost impossible. Beef will cook or frizzle by this method in two minutes. Dried mutton, veal, etc., are very nice when cooked in this way. Many persons think a little dried liver shaved in the same manner as the beef, and cooked with it, improves the dish. Be careful to have all mould and outside skin pared or scraped off before putting the meat in the pan, as a very little mould will impart a disagreeable flavor to a large dish of frizzled beef."

"But Cousin Kate" interrupted Alice, "Ma appears to take so much interest in culinary matter this morning that I'm afraid, unless some one makes a move, the greater part of the day will pass before we finish breakfast." And she left us and tripped lightly up stairs to her room.

After her departure, I said to Emeline, "I have a letter here from my old friend Jennie—I mean Mrs. Douglas—in which she writes:—"Be not startled if we should surprise you some fine morning, by dropping in upon you at Maplewood. How charming it will be to find you in the old home to welcome us. Don't think of going sooner than you intended because of our anticipated return. Gerald joins me in insisting that you and your friends shall remain, as you proposed, till autumn. You mention these friends simply as 'Mrs. Richmond and daughter.' Have I ever met them? The name has a familiar sound; and yet I can't recall them."

"How annoying!" said Emeline. "To be turned out of such comfortable quarters before we get fairly started at our literary labors, is really to bad. But of course we must go. I couldn't think of remaining under all the circumstances."

Questioning in my mind what mystic meaning might be hidden in the latter part of her sentence, I replied: "Don't decide upon anything hastily; and say nothing to Alice, at present, about the matter. Because, as Jennie writes, Gerald's moods may change—he is so reckless and unhappy—and with them, all their plans. If they decide positively to come home, she promises to give ample notice before they sail. I dare say, however, they'll remain abroad another year."

STRING-BEAN SUCOTASH.

When the beans are nearly done, add an equal quantity of tender, sliced green corn, stew gently for fifteen or twenty minutes, mix thoroughly, and serve warm. It can also be made by grating and scraping off the corn, and adding half a pint with the milk to one quart of string beans. Cook gently seven minutes, and serve warm.

THE WOMEN'S PAVILION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It is quite a long way from the main building to the women's pavilion, and if visitors are leg-weary, they will take the steam cars, which carry one entirely around the grounds for the sum of five cents. A large wooden structure, covering an acre of ground, is entirely devoted to the wonders of ingenuity and patience which have been achieved by woman, and not only the women of this country, but the fair ladies of England, Canada, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Egypt, and other countries as well. Moreover, the building itself, which cost \$30,000, is the result of the voluntary contributions of the women of the United States. What is more, a woman is President of the Department, and she has a score of sub-officials to aid her in managing the same, and they are all women. If ever women take up arms, your children's children may expect to see at the next Centennial, woman soldiers on guard in this Department, instead of the men who now do duty. The building is gaudily, yet tastefully painted without, and is built in the shape of a cross, thus forming four grand sections within, in addition to the main hall avenue. Over the doorway to the main entrance, in gilt letters, on a blue ground, is the inscription: "Women's Department." On either side of the entrance, in the large blue panels, is the sentence: "Let her own works praise her in the gates." This sentence appears in five languages besides the English.

Passing within the pavilion, the observer finds everything in keeping with the well known taste of the ladies. What they have not done themselves therein, they have directed to be done. Thus the roof and walls are painted in light and modest drab, with trimmings in blue and gold. From the four corners of the grand archways, and throughout the buildings, are tasty groups of flags. From the centre of the roof hangs a very handsome chandelier, colored in blue and gilt. Below, in the very centre of the main avenue, is a large fountain with an iron basin, about which are numerous geraniums, and many other beautiful and fragrant flowers. Looking at the cases which contain the display of goods, one sees the same evidence of taste and neatness.

The northern section of the building is made up of six alcoves, in which are the art exhibits of the ladies. Miss Helen Whittier, of Mass., exhibits a very original and tasty design for a Brussels carpet, and accompanying this is a specimen of her carpet designing. The ladies of the Cincinnati School of Design make a grand display of specimens of wood carving, and there is some handsome work done by them in the way of painting on china, porcelain, tile and slate. But the most attractive specimen of work in this vicinity is a large bedstead valued at \$500, carved by two young ladies, the Misses Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The headboard is completely covered with fairy scenes, and the same may be said of the panels of the foot, and every inch of it. The flowers, the faces, and the little human forms, all stand out in strong relief, and all is very finely done and true to nature. It is said that when they entered this Cincinnati school their father was worth \$300,000. The fates soon after were against him, and he lost all his property. Now these young ladies earn their own living very easily by wood carving, and have all the orders they can attend to. The design for the bed covering, which consists of embroidered figures in linen, is the creation of Miss Agnes Pitman, of the same city, none other than the daughter of Prof. Pitman, the well known author of a text-book on phonography.

Close by stands a piano which this same Miss Pitman now owns. The manufacturer of the piano offered one to her if she would decorate it with carvings for him and exhibit it, and she has done so. About the borders she has carved a very handsome and finely executed design, emblematic of the four seasons. The supports of the piano are likewise artistically carved, and the whole work is one of beauty.

In the eastern section of this building the observer is surprised to find numerous inventions made by women. The general idea has prevailed for generations that women are in no sense inventors, and have never invented anything. They show you here seventy-four models of inventions by American women. There are among them many useful articles, mostly intended for saving labor in the performance of household duties. There is a very useful invention in the shape of a machine to wash dishes. It is very simple in construction, and not only cleans dishes of all sizes and shapes, but dries them. If this machine performs half what it is claimed it will, household work will soon cease to be a drudgery, and we shall have a non-complaining, mechanical Bridget.

There is a silk weaving loom, a carpet loom, and a ribbon spinning machine. This machinery is run by a ten-horse power Baxter engine, which stands in a small room or building opening from the Main Building on the north. This engine is operated by a woman. She is from Canada. In her younger days, when at home, she learned the art of running an engine in her father's mills, and she appears to be fully as competent for the work as any man.

What, perhaps, is as surprising as anything seen here, is a large display of crochet work and embroidery, done by the inmates of the New York Institution for the Blind; and there are also some very interesting specimens of wicker and worsted work, made by the ladies of the Pennsylvania Home for Blind Women.

The women of Lowell, Mass., send a good display of hosiery, and a number of New York ladies exhibit some very handsome worsted shawls.

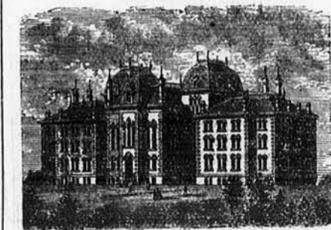
In the collection of paintings there are quite a number of foreign works, as well as many by our own country women. "The Charity Scholar," by Cornelia W. Conant of Germany, is very artistic and lifelike. In an old room of an antique looking house, revealing quaint looking dishes on the mantel and in the cupboard, a flower pot on one window and kittens playing with a ball of yarn on the floor, sits an old lady in her white cap, and a young miss near by, is reading to her. H. Walker, of Rome, exhibits a very natural scene in a picture representing a youngster blowing soap bubbles and several small girls looking on with admiration. "The Animal Tamer" by Rougier of Paris, is a very artistic work. Mrs. Harrison of Quebec, presents a number of landscape paintings representing scenes in the forests of Canada.

In the way of statuary the observer notices in the main avenue in the back part of the hall a group by S. M. Freeborne, entitled the "Vision of St. Christopher." The saint is in a kneeling posture and holds in his left hand a rock while his right hand is uplifted, and he is looking at the Christ child sitting on the summit of a cliff in the distance. The attitude and expression are very good.

All students of Biblical history are interested in a piece of needle work picture, done by Senora Fieldner, of Milwaukee, Wis. The title is "Abraham and Hagar." You will find the story in chapter sixteen of Genesis—how Abraham had a wife by the name of Sarah, and they lived ten years together in the land of Canaan, but Sarah had no children, and so Sarah consented that Abraham should take an Egyptian woman, her maid, Hagar by name, as his wife. He did so, and soon Abraham was the father of a little son who was called Ishmael. No sooner did Hagar, the former hand-maid, become wife and mother than she assumed full control, and made herself very obnoxious to the eyes of Sarah. Sarah resented her actions, and ordered Abraham to send Hagar and her child Ishmael from the house or tent. Abraham was not a man to disregard a woman's ire, and so he sent them away. An angel of the Lord soon after found Hagar and her son by a well in the wilderness. This picture, which is valued at \$300, and is so artistically done, represents Abraham standing at the door of his domicile, and with outstretched hand he signifies to Hagar, who holds her little son Ishmael by the hand, that she must be away. She is just without the door and is on the point of departure. In the back-ground is Sarah, with a look of scorn and determination in her face, which the artist has strongly portrayed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE TEETH.

Their Use, Care and Preservation.

(Published under the auspices of the Kansas Dental Association.)

Its object is to benefit the public by diffusing a more general knowledge in regard to the teeth and associate parts. Every subject that has been considered of any importance to the comfort or profit of mankind, has been brought to notice, through the means of books or the press, dentistry receiving, perhaps, the least attention in proportion to its importance.

Believing there is great need for instruction on the subject of the teeth—their origin, formation, eruption, use, and preservation—we undertake to give the greatest amount of useful matter and the most practical suggestions in the smallest compass, avoiding, as far as possible, all technicalities, and making every line plain to the reader.

THE ORIGIN OF DENTISTRY, may be traced to remote times, but there was comparatively little known regarding the importance of dentistry until within the present century. An aching tooth was wrenched out by the country doctor, or knocked out by the village blacksmith. Many strange ideas of the cause of a pain in a tooth prevailed, and the remedies suggested were quite as unique. But we will not rehearse them here, or stop to trace the successive steps in the advancement of dental science. We will treat of the present condition of dentistry the demands existing for its employment, how to obtain its aid when necessary, and how to discern intelligently between competent and incompetent. Thousands of people not infrequently suffer from disease which has its unsuspected origin in the teeth. Others never go to the dentist except to have teeth extracted, and believe that filling the teeth or care will not prevent decay. With others, to cleanse the teeth is the exception, and not the rule. Tartar accumulates, the gums become diseased, the teeth decay, the saliva becomes vitiated, and the result is impure breath, impaired digestion, lung troubles and other ills and aches. And thousands more, through fear of a little discomfort in the dental chair, or through pecuniary closeness, are "letting their's go" to have "beautiful" artificial ones.

These and many other evils call for reformation, and we hope that the teachings in these pages will help to awaken in the minds of the people a higher appreciation of the value of their natural teeth.

THE MOUTH,

being the organ of speech and mastication, is not only the most expensive and characteristic, but also the most important of all the features. It is connected by means of its lining mucous membrane, with the stomach and lungs, being thus closely related to the economy of digestion and respiration. The teeth are a very important part of this complicated combination. Their development is one of the most delicate and wonderful of the physiological processes, beginning before birth and continuing through first and second dentition, until there are sixteen permanent teeth in each jaw, intended to last through life.

Then, why is it that the teeth decay so frequently and so early in life? We will try and answer, and point out the remedy.

It is well known, that from the food taken into the body, all the different parts of that body are formed and maintained. Now the principle substance of the structure of the teeth is phosphate of lime, and is what gives them their extreme hardness. Other earthy matters enter into the construction of the teeth, but not in sufficient quantities to preserve their integrity. If, then, during the process of the formation of the teeth, there is a deficient supply of the phosphate of lime in the blood, the teeth are more or less imperfectly constructed. And to this we must attribute the imperfect teeth of the youth of the present day. This insufficiency exists, before birth, in the milk and food given to the child. The majority of parents eat only white flour, which contains hardly anything but starch, the outer portions of the grain, containing the material for bone, muscle and brain, being mostly sifted off; and many children, after weaning, are almost brought up on such flour, a great deal of it made into cakes and pastry.

The degenerated physical condition of the mother, unhealthy milk, inherited imperfections, and the departure from plain food all tend to the same disastrous result. In those instances where children are fortunate enough to be blessed with a good set of teeth, culpable neglect in the majority of cases, result in their early loss. In short, the manner of living, at the present time, is the great cause of the many imperfectly formed and constantly decaying teeth, and a different regimen and more care must be adopted to improve and preserve the teeth of the rising and future generations. If parents, especially mothers, will eat fewer fancy dishes, and more unbolted flour, cracked wheat, oat meal, and plain vegetables and fruit, and follow the few directions contained herein, they will have reason to be thankful when, in the future, they find their

children with more perfect dental organs and proportionately better physical developments.

THE TEMPORARY TEETH.

Between the fifth and seventh month before birth, the temporary or first teeth, have assumed form and begun to calcify, the hardening process continuing until the crowns and roots are completed. After birth as the growing child need more solid and strengthening food, the teeth begin to make their appearance through the gum. The time and order of their eruption varies, so that no rule can be given which will invariably designate their appearance, but they may be expected nearly as follows, the lower teeth generally preceding the corresponding upper ones:

Four Central Incisors,	5 to 8 months after birth.
Four Lateral " "	7 to 10 " " " "
Four First Molars,	12 to 15 " " " "
Four Cuspid or Canine,	15 to 20 " " " "
Four Second Molars,	20 to 25 " " " "

The completed temporary set contains twenty teeth—ten in each jaw. The central incisors occupy the middle of the arch, the laterals incisors stand next to them; then the cupids or "eye teeth," next, the first molars, and last, the second molars.

FIRST DENTITION—This is generally regarded as the most critical period of life, coming as it does when the nervous system is easily impressed. Of course there are many frequently fatal diseases incident to childhood that are not caused by irritation of teething, but in the majority of cases, perhaps, the direct or indirect cause might be traced to dentition. In this book we cannot attempt to describe any of the diseases arising from the teething, but we would remind parents to be ever watchful over their babes at this time, and call in the intelligent physician upon the slightest cause of alarm.

The temporary teeth perform a very important office in the growth and development of the jaws, and although they are to be lost in a few years, the value of their retention, in a healthy state, until the proper time for their displacement, can hardly be over estimated. It is thought by many, that because they are temporary, they do not need any attention, and so they are neglected and permitted to decay. Others think the first teeth have little or no roots, and that when the crowns are gone, the second teeth will come along all right. This is a mistake! The first teeth have fully developed roots, and it is the advancing second tooth that causes the absorption or wasting away of the root, so that at the time for replacement, the crown of the first tooth drops from the gums without any root. This is the natural process, and at once show the importance of preserving the crowns of the first teeth until the time for the coming of the second. The premature loss of the first teeth causes contraction of the arch, and result in a crowded or irregular condition of the second set, often repulsive in appearance, and annoying to the possessor. Sometimes the root of the first tooth does not absorb as fast as its successor advances, thus giving a wrong direction to the new tooth; also causing irregularity. Under favorable conditions, the temporary teeth should not decay, but when decay commences, it proceeds so rapidly that, unless immediately arrested, the destruction of the tooth soon follows. If left to decay, the nerve dies, after considerable pain, abscess forms on the root, causing "gum boil" and a discharge of pus or matter, and necessitating premature extraction. Besides exemption from suffering, the general health of the child will be promoted, by keeping the teeth in good condition, so that mastication can be performed properly.

Hence it devolves upon the parent to examine the mouth frequently, and thus become acquainted with its condition. Do not wait until the child comes to you with a severe toothache, but upon discovering the slightest indication of discoloration or decay, take your child to an intelligent and careful dentist, and have the teeth treated as he may judge to be best. The last two teeth—viz., the molars—are usually the ones to decay, as they should be retained in the jaw until the 9th or 11th year, the importance of filling them is seen at once. Thus, nature is assisted in her work, and the crowns will be lost at the proper time instead of a year before; the child will be spared the tortures of toothache, and suffer very little pain or fatigue from having the tooth or teeth filled, and so avoid the dread of going to the dentist. The expense of the operation will be infinitely small compared to the benefit obtained at the time and for the future. The best plan, perhaps, is to take your child to the dentist when three years of age—at which time the first teeth are all in place—and then as often thereafter as he may direct. Then, if any operation is necessary, the child will have confidence in the dentist and will soon learn to regard him as a friend instead of a "horrid man."

Let brushing the child's teeth be a part of your daily care, and when the child is old enough, see that the habit of brushing the teeth daily, is carried out, and taught thus the importance of the care and cleanliness of the teeth, the child will, more than likely, continue the habit through life. Set before your child plain, substantial food, more milk, less tea and coffee, and give less hot bread, and cake and candy. Adopt these plain directions, and your child will be sure to have a better set of permanent teeth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

J. W. STOUT. D. H. MOORE. S. LARIMER.
J. W. STOUT & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—

**Foreign and American
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108 Sixth Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturers of Monuments, Tombs,
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In the Best Style of the Art.

We solicit public patronage, feeling confident that we can render entire satisfaction.

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Best Pictures, Finest Workmanship,
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Prices, at the

**NEW RIVERSIDE
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Of R. G. GARDNER,
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All Work Warranted.

Lumber and Coal!

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

JOHN H. LEIDIGH,

Is offering Special Inducements to Cash Buyers of Lumber. Coal furnished to School Districts at low figures. Call and inquire for yourselves.

Office and Yard, Cor. 8th and Kansas Ave.
(In North Topeka, next the K. P. R. R.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



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UNDERTAKER,

229 KANSAS AVENUE,

Next door to Davies & Manspeaker's Grocery,

Offers the Largest Stock of Goods in his line ever shown in Kansas, from which he is selling at prices in accordance with the times.

Ready for Full Execution of Orders at any hour, both Day and Night.

Metalic Cases & Caskets

From RAYMOND, OF NEW YORK, AND CRANE & BREED, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Telegrams Attended to Promptly.

Purchase no goods in my line until my prices have been consulted.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Allen's Planet Jr., Double wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Can be had at a bargain if called for soon. Retail at \$10. Complete, entirely new and ready for shipment.

Apply to C. H. BARTON, Gardener, Box 467, Topeka, Kansas.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid.

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A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly,
For Boys and Girls.

Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct stamps.
J. K. HUDSON, - - Topeka, Kansas.

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KEITH & BILLINGSLEY,

Have the Best and Cheapest Stock of Fall and Winter Goods West of the Missouri River, Consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Carpets,
RUGS, OIL CLOTHS AND WALL PAPER.

CALL AND SEE US AT

203 Kansas Avenue, - - TOPEKA, KS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

S. W. McCOLLISTER,

184 Kansas Avenue.

Keeps Constantly on Hand a Large and Well Selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are selling at unprecedented Low Prices.

We have a Large Line of All Wool Filling, Western Made Doeskin Jeans, which we are selling at 25 per cent. Less than Last Year's Prices, and all other Woolen Goods in Proportion. We keep the Unlaundried Shirt made from Wamsutta Muslin and 20 hundred Linen at a small advance on cost of Material. \$7.50 for Six.

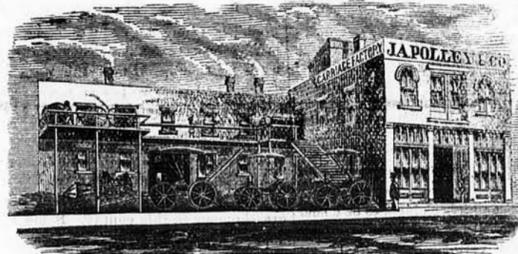
Sole Agent for the Bazar Glove Fitting Patterns, unquestionably the best Paper Patterns in the Market. Also Agent for the Celebrated Jamestown Alpacas in all Popular Shades, Warranted not to cockle or spot, at 40 and 50 cents per yard.

We make no misrepresentations, and hope, by giving good Goods at Bottom Prices, to command a share of the Public Patronage. Farmers and the Public Generally Will Look to Their Interests and Examine our Goods and Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, skeleton track Wagons, Track Sulkeys, and agents for the celebrated **WUDDERBAKER WAGONS.** Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

BLANK BOOKS

Made to order in any style or size of the best material and workmanship. We turn out better work than any other house in Kansas.

BLANKS

For the use of Bankers, Notary Public, Land Agents, Conveyancers, Lawyers, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all county and township officers. Our stock is the largest in the state, is the best assorted, and best printed; the forms are the simplest, most convenient and the best liked in the market.

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Embracing Spaulding's Treatise, 2d edition, enlarged and improved; Township Officers' Guide Road Laws, Bond Laws. These books are invaluable to parties needing any information on the subjects treated.

TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Of Improved form, which are copyrighted, embracing Justices' Printed Civil and Criminal Dockets, Clerks' Record, Treasurer's Record, Trustee's Record, Poor Record, Road Record, Road Overseers' Account Book, Stray Record and Transcripts.

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We have the sole right to manufacture and sell McVicar's system, which, after years of trial is acknowledged as being the best and simplest in use.

GEORGE W. CRANE,

Blank Book Manufacturer,
PRINTER, BINDER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PUBLISHER,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

About Posting Stray Stock.

Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of stock is lost to the farmers of Kansas every year, because they do not post the strays among their herds. Sometimes this is only carelessness, with others it is done to get more stock without paying for it. If the law was fulfilled there would be no losses of stock, and the plain honest duty of every citizen is to either post the strays found in his fields or herds or to drive them off and let somebody else assist the owner in recovering his property. To harbor stray animals without fulfilling the provisions of the law is in effect and in law, stealing, and lays the party liable to a criminal action. One source of loss even when parties are desirous of fulfilling the law, is the failure to accurately describe the

stock. We have known instances of where owners did not recognize their horses or cattle by the descriptions. Give the color marks, blemishes and as near as possible the age accurately. To call a light bay a bay horse, or a chestnut a sorrel, or a red and white cow, a red cow, without even accurately guessing at the age, has caused many an expensive trip and loss of time that can be easily avoided if parties taking up the animals will honestly describe the stock. The law is one of the best and most economical for finding lost animals that can be devised, and a sentiment should be created in every community making it in every way just as criminal for a man to harbor stray animals without complying with the law, as it is to conceal any other class of property which does not belong to him.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year	2 00
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One insertion, per line, (nonpart) 30 cents	
One month, " " " " 15 " per insertion	
Three months, " " " " 12 " " "	
One Year, " " " " 10 " " "	

THE SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALE AT TOPEKA SEPT. 6th.

What is known among Short-Horn cattle fanciers as seventeen blood is considered too plain for a fashionable herd. While it is true that the importation of 1817 has furnished the country good breeders and excellent stock for beef, it has not of late years been considered fashionable stock. The catalogue of Messrs. McHardy & Co., before us, does not contain a single animal which has even a remote cross of seventeen blood. The herd which is now at the Shawnee County Fair Grounds, at Topeka, is one of more than average excellence and the farmers of Kansas who are looking to stock for profit, will miss an opportunity not often presented them, if they fail to attend this sale the 6th of September.

The Teft House will be the headquarters for the Short-Horn cattle buyers, from which point Omnibuses will convey those attending the sale to and from the Fair Grounds free of charge. Lunch stands will be found on the grounds to accommodate those in attendance.

The entire fairness and absence of bidders which characterized the spring sale of this firm, will mark the conduct of the sale on the 6th.

At the sale of Mr. G. M. Bedford, of Ky., August 10, Mr. A. L. Nicolls, of Ottawa, Kansas, purchased nearly \$18,000 worth of Short-Horns. Throughout the State the interest is rapidly improving.

CLEAN CROPS PAY BEST IN ALL MARKETS.

We advise farmers who intend to sow winter wheat, to clean their seed on the Osborn grain and seed separator. They will certainly raise more grain to the acre—be surer of a crop, besides having pure seed will insure pure grain. Any farmer had better do without some other tool or some extravagance than without one of these invaluable machines. They clean all kinds of grain and seeds perfectly. Wheat graded to a size with all foul seeds broken and small kernels removed will grow evenly and all ripen at the same time. Farmers frequently notice patches in the wheat where it is very thin. This is frequently caused by having sticks and straws in the seed and choking the seeder.

Don't allow another season to pass without having one of these machines. It pays for itself several times over every year.

ZIMMERMAN'S FRUIT DRYER AND BAKE OVEN.

This invention which is displayed in our advertising columns, is a really valuable one for the purpose of drying fruit, berries, sweet corn and pumpkin, and it is claimed to be a successful and economical baker.

They are made of various sizes and sold at a reasonable price. If you are needing such a dryer, send for the descriptive catalogue, giving prices etc., addressing John Zimmerman & Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

SHAWNEE COUNTY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Ripley, who is collecting the samples for Shawnee county, requests of the farmers a platted string of seed corn ears, partially husked, some fine specimens of sweet and Irish potatoes, squashes and pumpkin, onions, cabbage and other vegetables.

The room for storing these samples is next to McCollister's dry goods store, north of the post-office. Mr. Ripley will buy a few barrels of fancy fall and winter apples, and desires samples brought in on Saturday, and he will go to the orchards and pack them if purchased.

STAR NURSERIES.

We are in receipt of the 13 page catalogue of Messrs. Hargis & Somers, Quincy Ills., a nursery firm which has stood the financial disasters which have carried down so many firms throughout the West. The above firm are thoroughly reliable men to purchase nursery stock of.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, published by Maj. J. K. Hudson, at Topeka, is proving a decided success. The little people of Kansas and the entire West who read it their especial paper, as those who read it once are never satisfied afterwards to be without it. It is handsomely illustrated and published at fifty cents a year.—Burlington Patriot.

It should be placed in the hands of every boy and girl in the State.—Miami Republican. It is handsomely illustrated, and well filled with interesting and instructive reading matter. Every reading boy and girl in Kansas should take it.—Salina Herald.

KANSAS FARMER.

The KANSAS FARMER comes to us this week twelve pages big, all "chock full" of meat. The editor, Hon. J. K. Hudson, offers the remainder of the volume, up to January, for fifty cents. The FARMER is published on the cash principle, and always stops when the time is up, unless further payment is made. This is the only true and just plan for all parties.—Junction City Tribune.

The weather for the last three or four weeks has been boiling hot up to to-day (the 20th.). Last night we had a heavy rain, which thoroughly drenched the ground, and will make all the crops that remain to be perfected this year. This gives us a full crop of everything this year, even to turnips and late vegetables.—Parsons Eclipse.

EDITOR FARMER.—Flour XXXX is selling for \$3.00 per cwt., retail; \$2.80 wholesale. Feed is selling for 25c per cwt. Wheat is worth from 40 to 75c per bushel. Farmers most all busy plowing for wheat, some are going to sow this week. Corn looks very well. E. A. M.

EDITOR FARMER.—A personal note two or three weeks ago, intimated to you that things in the farmer's line looked badly. Almost immediately after that writing, we were favored with a fine rain and several cloudy days, which greatly improved the prospect for corn, grass and apples. But we have had no rain since, and the ground is again parched and vegetation shriveled.

Much of the young grass and some fruit is dying for want of moisture. Three very dry summers in succession are telling pretty plainly upon our beautiful and productive country. So much indeed, as to cut the farmer's income below the paying point; and that of course, makes every other industry lag. All kinds of goods slow of sale, and farm produce very low. The former because we cannot afford to buy, and the latter because of surplus in the West and in Europe.

Money is plenty with the millionaire—into whose hands our wicked systems is driving it—and the common people becoming poorer, and increasing in number and proportion. One after another our statesmen go over to the gold-mongers—either Democratic or Republican—and thus we must perish. E. H. S. Sycamore Spring, Bucks Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1876.

WHY RYE WAS BEARDLESS.

EDITOR FARMER.—I saw in your paper of August 16th. the answer to the question, by J. B. Durham. Why rye was beardless, Mr. J. B. D. says he expects some will differ with him. I think there are many who will differ with him. In fact I do not think that my friend D. could have been a close observer, as he has come so far from answering the question correctly.

He says he is always willing to help a farmer out of a difficulty, when the sacrifice is not too great; this is right. But you have made the sacrifice, and yet not helped the farmer out of his troubles. We will now come to your assistance and help you and your friend the farmer out of trouble. Every close observer will agree with me, that the wind has not surged the rye so that it has caused so much friction as to loose the beard and boot, for my friend D. must confess with me, that we have had less winds this summer, than for many years.

The enemy that destroys the beard and part of the boot, is a WORM. Its length is from one to one and half inches. It is of a light greenish color, its name I have not as yet learned, we saw many of them at their work while harvesting. I trust this worm will descend and stoop so low as to cause the barley to be beardless. D. ECKERT. Topeka, Aug. 22.

From Jewell County.

Aug. 23.—Prospects for corn could not be better. We are having frequent rains. No grasshoppers in this county. Some report of hoppers 30 miles northwest. Stock hogs are in demand at good figures. Grass is good and hay will probably be plenty. L. D. RAYNOLDS.

From Barton County.

Aug. 26.—The farmers of Barton county are making good use of their time plowing their ground and sowing wheat. There will be a much larger acreage sown this fall than has ever yet been sown in Barton county. The corn is not as good as it is in other parts of the State. Considerable immigration coming into the county. At this time interest is reviving in the Great Bend Grange. Vegetables are a two-third crop. D. F. ROBINSON.

From Osborne County.

Aug. 24.—We had quite a flood here on the 19th inst., the creek was up the highest the oldest settlers ever saw it. Fences, hog pens and corral poles were washed away, also grain and hay in the stack, several cattle, horses and hogs were drowned. Matilda Brighton and child, and Alice Green and child in trying to get out of the house after the water had raised three feet in it, were drowned. Several houses were destroyed and the families had to escape as best as they could. J. W. WINSLOW.

Last Tuesday a week six hundred wagon loads were sold and delivered to the various dealers at their elevators, and warehouses. For one day's transactions in a town whose trade is supported by a county scarcely five years old in settlement it is perfectly surprising. With the large increased acreage of 1876, the shipments will probably not excel last year's by more than two hundred thousand bushels, but with this year's acreage again double the amount of what that will be shipped from this county next year, should the crops prove an average yield, will be simply immense, running up into millions of bushels.—Wichita Eagle.

Mr. Welcome Wells thought he would try raising bees this year. He procured two hives took good care of them, as he does with everything. He now has ten swarms, and expects several more before the season is over. This corroborates our statements that fruit and bee raising are companion industries, providing they are conducted judiciously. Mr. Well has planted buckwheat, which is considered excellent for bees between his trees. In the spring the bees can gather honey from the fruit blossoms, and when they are gone, the buckwheat blossom affords resources for honey the balance of the season.—Manhattan Enterprise.

The castor bean crop now promises to be quite good in this vicinity, and some farmers are preparing to gather the first cutting of pods. Though the acreage is small, there will be a good yield.—Chanute News.

The heavy rains within the week have thoroughly saturated the earth, insuring a fine yield of sorghum and late vegetables, and affording an excellent opportunity for the farmers to prepare for seeding while the ground is in a fitting condition for the reception of the grain.—Walnut Valley Standard.

Capt J. M. Wallace left at our office this week three sample stalks of corn. The stalks were twelve feet in length, the ears averaging ten inches in length. The Captain has seventy-five acres planted in corn, and he says that he is sure of a large crop.—Humboldt Union.

Mr. Thomas Preston recently threshed 243 1/2 bushels of white winter wheat as the result of a crop, the seed of which was drilled in on twelve acres of his farm four miles west of this city, in Scott township, last fall. The grain was large and finely developed. It has been demonstrated time after time that winter wheat would procure paying yields in Linn county when properly placed in the ground and favored with the ordinary conditions of weather required for its success.—La Cynne Journal.

Local dealers are paying for No 2 wheat, 85 to 90 cents; No. 3, 70 to 80 cents; No. 4, 60 to 65 cents; and 40 to 50 cents for rejected; 25 cents for corn, 20 cents for oats; \$4 50 to \$4 75 for fat hogs, and \$5 00 for stockers.—Independence Kansan.

The ground is now in excellent order for seeding; and our acreage, in wheat, will be increased one hundred per cent., giving us 60,000 acres to harvest next year.—Southern Kansas Gazette, Butler Co.

Barley has been a splendid sowing with us this year. Some of our farmers have gone into the raising of it very extensively and they seem well satisfied with the result. Take all our crops together we think we are in better shape this year than ever before. There has been a large amount of new breaking done the past summer—probably more than was done last year.

Taking the additional amount of land under cultivation into consideration, together with the valuable experience our farmers have had in handling and working new lands, we may confidently expect larger and better crops next year than have ever been raised in the Arkansas Valley.—Halstead Home.

Mr. Bemis, who has given much attention to fruit raising, has brought us samples from his orchard. The King of Tompkins County, an old standard variety is a magnificent apple, a foot in circumference and of fine flavor. The Duchess of Oldenburg is also a splendid apple. He brings another variety which he says the nursery men sold for Maiden Blush. There must be a mistake about the variety. The apples are excellent, but very different in color and other respects from the Maiden Blush. They are all very good, however, and will compare with any of the same varieties we have ever seen anywhere else.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

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198 KANSAS AVENUE,
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Hardware,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
CUTLERY,
POWDER and SHOT.

JOHN A. LEE,
GROCER,

AND DEALER IN
Provisions and
Country Produce,
Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.
209 Kansas Ave.,
Under Farmer Office, Topeka, Kas.

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Finest Workmanship,
Lowest Prices,
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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FURNITURE!

FOR THE
Wholesale and Retail Trade.

UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL
KINDS OF
MATTRESSES
Made to Order.

232 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Bet. 7th and 8th Streets.
P. S.—repairing neatly and promptly done.

DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House.

Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of
Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT
Wholesale Prices.

We are Agents for an Indiana, nine ounce, all wool filling Jeans, which we are retailing at 50 cents per yard, and guarantee it the best bargain in the State.

Flannels and Waterproofs from the late Eastern Auctions at Bargains.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6cts. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS. 225 Kansas Avenue.

JAMES DOUGLAS. LLOYD H HOPE.

DOUGLAS & HOPE,
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

205 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KS.

Watch Work and Engraving Done to Order.

The Oldest Firm in the City
Is OSENBURG BRO'S.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Harness and Saddlery.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD. REPAIRING EXPEDITIOUSLY AND NEATLY DONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
208 Kansas Avenue, opposite Teft House, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE NEW ERA FENCE!

The Most Valuable and Thoroughly Useful Invention Ever Known for Making

Pens, Fences, Corrals, &c.

Made in Separate Panels. Made of any kind of Lumber, for Straight, Circular Oblong or Zig-zag Fencing.

Buy or make no Fences until you have sent for a Circular or called upon

C. W. HERRON,
Who is Sole Agent for Shawnee County,
7th Street, East of Teft House,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE FARMER'S CLUB OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the following paper from L. Cordell, of Cambridge, Ohio:

THE CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is a plant known to almost every part of the world. It is eaten in Switzerland and the southern parts of France, and in Flanders its cultivation is a considerable branch of industry, while in China, Japan and Russia it furnishes a large percentage of the food of the inhabitants. It was brought into Europe from the northern part of Asia, and was cultivated in England as early as 1597. A large proportion of the buckwheat raised in the United States is cultivated in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Buckwheat thrives well on almost any dry soil, even of the poorest description. Indeed, the lighter soils are best adapted to it, as on rich earth it is liable to run too much to straw. There are several reasons besides this why buckwheat is extensively cultivated—namely, it calls for but little labor, and the period in completing its growth is very short. If sown in midsummer it usually has full time for attaining maturity. Still, the success of buckwheat is very precarious. In the first place, it is susceptible to the slightest frost, and is remarkably affected in the several stages of its growth by the weather to which it is exposed. Immediately after sowing it requires dry weather; in fact, it will spring up best in time of great drought; but after putting forth its third leaf, it needs rain in order that its leaves may be developed before the flower comes, which soon follows. During the flowering time it requires alternate rain and sunshine to facilitate its growth and enable the flowers to set. Buckwheat is incapable of withstanding violent eastern winds, which cause it to wither before its flowers are set. After flowering the plant again requires dry weather to bring all the seeds to maturity at the same time, and thus insure an early harvest. I also believe that the success of the plant depends not only on the general state of the weather throughout its growth, but the particular time which may have been chosen for sowing, a week earlier or later often making a vast difference. Hence many farmers to insure a perfect crop, sow different portions at different times. The seed should, according to my experience, be simply covered with a harrow. The ripening of the grain is very unequal, and for that reason it ought to be cut at the time the greatest quantity is ripe, and the rest will ripen while the crop is lying on the ground after cutting. The small amount of fodder produced is, perhaps, the principle objection to the extension of the culture of buckwheat, for the straw being of little value if the grain fails the labor of cultivation seems lost. But notwithstanding all these drawbacks, its cultivation I think, should be more general, than it is, especially where land is abundant and not of a very high order of fertility. A purpose to which buckwheat has been applied from time immemorial, and for which it seems well adapted from its quick growth, is plowing it down when green, as a manure for the land; but I think where a good system of agriculture is established, and a proper combination of the practice of tillage and feeding live-stock exists, a green crop, when raised, will be more advantageously applied to the feeding of animals, and the manure which the consumption of it produces afterward applied to the ground. In addition to the flour which gives us all our buckwheat cakes during the winter breakfasts, this grain can also be applied to the same purposes for which the grain of the cereal grasses can be used. The seeds of the buckwheat are fed with advantage to horses, to poultry and to hogs. In conclusion, I would add that I think the roller injurious to its culture, and find that in Ohio we can raise a finer quality of buckwheat to the acre than elsewhere throughout the country; but whether this is the result of some contingent circumstances, or of some permanent adaptation of the soil and climate to the grain, I am not able to decide.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

The following is from the transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland:

It is clearly ascertained by scientific men that the scab in sheep, like the itch in the human being, is connected with and propagated by certain minute insects belonging to the class of acari, which inhabit pimples or pustules. But the question naturally arises, how came it first into existence? This problem is very difficult of solution, and puzzles the most eminent physiologists. But, as I have already said, I have never known it to break out spontaneously among a flock of sheep, properly managed, during thirty years' experience as a shepherd in pastoral districts. Various and conflicting opinions exist as to what extent the disease is infectious. Some affirm that it requires sheep to come in contact with the disease before it can be communicated, while others maintain that the disease is propagated by the mere traveling on the road, such as a public drove road, from large markets or fairs. I, however, do not think the disease is so catching as the latter advocates affirm. For example, I acted as shepherd for sixteen years, on various farms where the drove road from Falkirk to the south passed through the sheep pasture, and every year some of the lots of sheep were more or less affected with scab, and during all that period not a single sheep of which I had charge caught the disease.

The cure of scabies in the destruction of the insect, but the important question is, what is the best composition or infusion for that purpose? The remedies that are commonly employed are numerous, but the most effectual, with the least danger of injuring the animal, that I have even seen employed, is the common spirits of tar; and, if properly applied, will penetrate and destroy the insect concealed in the pustules, or buried beneath the skin. The quantity applied may vary according to the age of the sheep, but for hill or ordinary breeding stock, one bottle of spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the quantity of water, is sufficient for twelve sheep; or one common wine glass of the spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the amount of water is sufficient for one. If mixing for a hundred, six gallons of water with six pounds of common soda ought to be warmed to the boiling pitch, then add the spirits of tar.

Though we must never be weary of the Lord's work, the sooner we weary of Satan's the better.

Poultry.

SCURVY LEGS ON FOWLS.

Among the many remedies given for this disease to the following from the *Poultry Nation* is probably as good as any in use:

Remedies for this unsightly malady are often given, but in answer to numerous inquiries we give the treatment we are at present using, when necessary. It is simply to anoint the legs and toes of affected fowls twice a week till cured with a mixture composed of carbon oil, one gill; sulphur, one-half ounce; stir well together, and add one gill of fish or lard oil and thirty to forty drops of pure carbolic acid. Stir well before using, and apply with a brush or cloth, soaking it well in. Scaly or scurvy leg is caused by a minute insect that burrows in the skin under the scales of the shank of fowls' legs. The insect is invisible, except under the microscope, and is similar to the "sheep scab" and "itch" parasite. The first indication of the disease is a slightly roughened appearance of the inside of the shank, near the hook joint. It develops rapidly till the scales are entirely destroyed, and replaced by irregular, enlarging, warty excrescences, encrusting the whole shank from the hooks to the toes. The application of our remedy will kill the cause, and the crust will crumble away, leaving the leg smooth; but once destroyed, the natural scale can never be restored. This disease is infectious by contact and inoculation. It is not apt to spread among fowls where their perches are often saturated with carbon oil, or when under treatment for it. It is most swiftly and surely transmitted by hatching hens and mothers to small chicks. Breeders can not be too careful in selecting hens for maternal duties having no trace of the affection. A little thoroughness on its appearance will make an easy cure.

VERMIN AMONG POULTRY.

At this season of the year insects increase rapidly, and it requires a little active vigilance to keep them in check. To exterminate them, it is necessary to understand enough in their nature to go to work so as to make sure of our prey. There are at least two distinct kinds of parasites on fowls, and what will destroy one will not affect the other. One kind lives on the bodies or feathers of the fowls, and is a louse. These may be got rid of by dusting. See that the fowls have dry ashes and sand, to which add flour of sulphur. Some fowls running at large will not use the place assigned to them for dusting, in which case, watch for their favorite dusting hole and put in some sulphur. If confined, supply them in their house, or run. I have had fowls that could not be induced to dust in a box. A good way is to have a shallow box and sink in partly in the ground, so that the inside looks a little below the floor level, when they will take to it more readily. A little sulphur in soft food is also good occasionally.

The other parasite that infests the henry is a mite or minute spider. It should never be confounded with the louse, as dusting does not affect it, for it does not live on the fowl, but in cracks and crevices of the house, nests and perches, coming out while the fowls are roosting at night, preying on the fowls and returning to their hiding places. If they are allowed, through neglect to get too numerous, they then overrun the nests and roosts. There is only one sure remedy for this pest, and that is, fumigation. Stop all the openings of the house as tight as possible. Start a fire in a small charcoal furnace with a few pieces of coal, (this can be done out side). Lay on a good handful of dampened tobacco (cigar makers' refuse stems will do) for the top layer, put about half a pound of roll-brimstone, broken up; set in the house; shut up for two or three hours. Whitewash nests, which should be all portable, adding carbolic acid in the wash, and you will make a clean job of it. This should be done twice or more in a year. If fowls are kept where fumigation is not possible, then use crude petroleum, or kerosene. Apply with a brush to all part of the house.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A FARMER'S NOTES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

In a late issue of the *New York World*, in a letter under the above caption, the writer gives the following description of the Kansas Exhibition:

Everything around the building indicates great State pride, and wherever a question is asked or an article examined there seems to stick out, "This is our Kansas." There is a home feeling pervading everything which cannot fail to make the State great in the future, grasshoppers and drouths to the contrary. The State alone has appropriated over \$38,000 to sustain this Exhibition, and this sum is outside and independent of the display made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, which occupies one section of the building, and is in itself an exhibition over which the farmers may spend hours. This section is in the immediate charge of Mr. D. N. Helzer, of Great Bend, by the arrangement, which is in excellent taste and order, is the work of Col. A. S. Johnson, the General Land Agent of the railroad at Atchison. They show wheat, corn, the grasses, peanuts and cotton, the latter as yet somewhat of an experiment. The largest yield of wheat is reported from Barton county, being fifty-two bushels, of sixty-four pounds each, to the acre. In the northern end the energetic State Agricultural Board, of which Alfred Gray, of Topeka, is Secretary, make a general display of the State's products of all kinds, together with an excellent map. They also show the native prairie grasses and those now cultivated for hay and pasture, and not the least interesting feature are the result of the tree growing experiments. Among the latest arrivals, Mr. George A. Crawford, one of the Commissioners, showed me some apples gathered near Fort Scott, July 20th, 1876. Two substantial wagons show that Kansas is striking at the sure road to prosperity in manufacturing her own farm tools. Those who have not looked outside their barn doors or beyond the tops of their ledgers for the last few years will be surprised to learn that Kansas has 31,636 acres in blue grass pasture, that last year she produced 39,798,769 bushels of corn, notwithstanding the grasshoppers, which plague some now say to have been of great benefit to their State. Mr. Dodge, the politician of the Washington Agricultural Department, informs me that to the above great yield full 20,000,000 bushels will this year be added. I leave her youthful greatness to the study of others, with the firm conviction that the great pork city of the West must ere long be transferred to the banks of the Missouri, in a State which twenty years ago had not 3,000 stable inhabitants, but to-day numbers over half a million, and cultivates 3,000,000 acres of land. The Centennial Commissioners from the State are John A. Martin, of Atchison, and George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott.

USEFUL HINTS.

Sun-warmed water is regarded as a fruitful source of cholera, diarrhea, and other diseases in chickens. Be this as it may, cool, fresh water should always be supplied. Stagnant water, containing organic life, is especially to be avoided.

Fowls need shade in hot weather. Keep them in the orchard if possible. The benefit will be mutual—the trees shade the chickens, and the latter eat up thousands of injurious insects. Many a ruined orchard might now be in good bearing condition if plenty of chickens had been kept in them.

Carbolic acid diluted with water, and sprinkled over perches, nests, floors of hen houses, etc., is an effectual remedy for lice. When you whitewash your poultry houses, put a little carbolic acid in the whitewash.

Unless there is danger from vermin, owls, thieves, etc., it is better to shut poultry out of the house in warm weather. Make them roost in the trees; furnish perches for them by fixing poles in the trees, or extending from one to another.

Be careful about giving sour food; it is injurious. Meal mixed with water or milk soon sours in hot weather; therefore do not feed more than will be eaten at once.

Resignation is putting God between one's self and one's grief.

None can enter by the heavenly gate above who do not enter by the narrow gate below.

In this simple fact, that we cannot accurately foresee the future, lies a refuge from despair.

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MONEY.

What means this noise! Pray why this clatter! You hear it North you hear it South, It seems in every body's mouth. The papers East, the papers West, Discuss the theme with real zest. Soft money, soft money, cry men of the West, Give us the soft money, that is the best. While men of the East, say in accents bold, Give us the hard money—give us the gold. And thus they sing 'till their voices are husk, ('Tis sung to the tune of "Money Musk.") The B's have been humming loud and long, But their buzz is drowned by the chorus strong. Thus Babcock, and Bristow, Belknap, and Blaine, Have quieted down in the hive again. Though earth should quake, and thunder crash, They'll still keep talking about "hard cash," And soft cash too—yes that's what's the matter, That's making this dreadful din and clatter. I'm but a woman and a woman don't know As much as you men—of course it's so— But this I know—when I sit at night With a weary head by the candle light, Patching the clothes as my little ones rest That money is hard to get at best. Perhaps I'm dull—but I cannot see That money is soft—it seems hard to me, It is hard to get, and it's hard to keep. And the wants are many that it must meet, Then are taxes to pay, and they are so high, Food, and lights, and dresses to buy, Books for children to school we send— Wagons, and plows, and tools to mend, Raiment, and shoes for the little feet, Help to pay—and d. his to meet, But why should I tell, when everyone knows So well how it is that the money goes, And how we toil these wants to meet, And all find money is hard to keep. But as I sit and think of the poor, Who cannot keep the "wolf from the door," Of the children pinched with hunger and cold, The widow, the orphan, the sick, and the old, No friends to love them—no one to share In the sorrows they have, or the burdens they bear, I feel that we should not complain, Though our lives are humble, our homes are plain, For I know that our lives are lives of bliss Compared to one of misery like this. Nor should we envy the wealth of those Whose coffers are full. Do you suppose That gold and silver, and precious stones Make happy hearts and happy homes? Ah no! for riches alone you'll find, Will never make a contented mind, Then do not envy the sordid gold That hardens the heart, and dwarfs the soul, Don't wait for to-morrow, be happy to-day And sunshine, glad sunshine will brighten your way. Go to the erring ones, temper their grief, Love has a thousand sweet words of relief, Tell the sorrowing with burdens bowed, There's a "silver lining to every cloud." Ever trusting in God and then you'll feel You're "laying up treasures that thieves can't steal." M. A. C. M.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Providence Row consists of a collection of little cottages, with long, narrow gardens in front. Their outward appearance is inviting; but to find out what pretty little homes they are we must take a peep into No. 6—for No. 6, Providence Row, is always in readiness to receive a visitor. The Dutch clock strikes two; and Mary Gooding begins to fold her work as she says: "I suppose I had better go now, mother. I promised Mrs. Parkins I would run in for a little while as soon as you could spare me." "Very well, my dear, be off as soon as you like; and if you can help her to get her home a little straight, do so." Mrs. Gooding might well make this last remark; and Mary thought of her mother's words as she entered Mrs. Parkins' house, number four, a few minutes afterward, and cast a glance around at the picture of misery that it presented. As she looked at the unwashed stove, and the unwashed breakfast and dinner things, a thought came into her mind how different the room would look if these little matters were attended to. The room altogether wanted freshening; there was an unwholesome closeness that made Mary long to throw open the window and to have a purifying current of fresh air through at once. She had ample leisure for noting all these things; for Mrs. Parkins was a few doors down the Row, gossiping with a neighbor, whose tastes were, unfortunately, very much like her own. On seeing Mary turn in at the garden gate, Mrs. Parkins had given her a friendly nod as she called out: "You can let yourself in! I'm coming in a minute!" But the minute extended to twenty before she could put an end to an interesting conversation. The sight of Mary Gooding, looking so neat, brought up a fresh subject to talk about, and Mrs. Parkins and her neighbor had to wonder at the apparent extravagance of Mrs. Gooding in wearing, and allowing her daughter to wear, print dresses, which, as Mrs. Parkins and every one else knew, showed the dirt at once, and required to be washed so frequently. "But then some people are like that," said Mrs. Parkins; "and if I went to those extravagances, my young man might have cause to complain of me; but as I am as saving as I can be, I do think it's a little hard when he's everlasting fault finding!" "That's just as I feel!" and the neighbor settled herself against the rails in order to be a little more comfortable while she poured a few of her troubles into Mrs. Parkins' ears. "I'm sure we poor wives are perfect slaves." "Yes, nothing but work!" "When am I ever tidy and done? when does any one ever see me sitting down to needle-work?" "Never!" "No! It's as much as I can do to get straight by the time Jones comes home, and then he's always grumbling because I don't mend the children's clothes." "Mend!" exclaimed Mrs. Parkins. "There's

not much time for that. But I must be off now." "Yes, and I suppose I must go in and light the fire again; I dare say it is out by this time. You wouldn't believe the wood we burn! added Mrs. Jones, in injured tones; "but my grumbler expects a good fire when he comes home, cost what it will." With a laugh the two neighbors separated. Mrs. Parkins, with her two unwashed children, hastened down the dusty Row, raising quite a cloud behind her by the fluttering of the untidy rags at the end of her dress. "I've got back at last," she said as she stepped into her cottage. "Really, when Mrs. Jones gets hold of one, there's no knowing when to get away. But, Mary, what are you about?" "Oh, Mrs. Parkins, I hope you won't mind," and Mary looked up from the stove at which she had been industriously brushing, "but I thought I might help to clean up the place a bit." "Yes, but you needn't take all that trouble; and you've taken up all the cinders!" "I would have sifted them for you, but I could not find a sieve." "Oh, we've no sifter." "Well, we always burn our cinders. Mother says it is such a saving of coals; it makes them last as long again." Mrs. Parkins made no answer to this; but in a moment she said: "Well, it does seem a shame to let you do that for me, with your clean dress on." "I brought my large, coarse apron with me, for I knew you wanted to get a bit straight for when Mr. Parkins comes home." "Ah, that I do; for of late he has been more than usually grumbling, and he has threatened to be off to the public-house, so I thought of doing up a little more, to see if that would make him pleased but the time goes on, and there's such a deal to do." "Oh, we shall have time," interrupted Mary, briskly: "we can make the place look so nice before he's home; he'll be so surprised." "Well you are making me feel quite bustling," answered Mrs. Parkins, pleasantly, as she rose from her chair. Both set to work with a will, and in less than an hour quite a change had taken place to this home. Not only was the cottage itself in order to receive its master, but the wife and little ones presented such a trim appearance that Mr. Parkins himself would scarcely have recognized them. No cottage home could look more comfortable. The tea-things were set, and the curtains were drawn; and as Mrs. Parkins sat enjoying the fire whose cheerful blaze lighted up every corner of the little room, she began to look back over the years of her past life. She had time to do so, for the little ones were unusually good, and Mary after all her kindness, had taken her departure. But the good she had done remained behind her. Its healthy influence was at work in the cottage home that November evening. Guardian angels must have drawn near and brought a holy power with them! Jane Parkins was beginning to see her faults more clearly; and as the new light dawned upon her she resolved to guard against them. There should be no more gossiping with neighbors! This, she saw, was the foundation of her untidy home, and also the cause of many quarrels that had taken place between herself and husband. This bad habit, given up, would leave plenty of time for keeping her house in order, and for attending to her duties as a wife and mother. "But where is Tom?" she asks herself after a long and thoughtful pause; "he certainly ought to be home by this time." With a look of anxiety on her face she glanced at the large Dutch clock, and saw that it was half an hour over his time already. She went to the door and tried to look down the Row, but the fog that had been gathering when she let Mary out had become so dense that she could only see a few yards before her. Yes, the fog had increased, and walking was most uncomfortable. Along the crowded thoroughfares people were hastening home, cheered by the loving faces which would welcome them at the end of their journey, and which made home to them. It was not with any of these pleasureable feelings that Tom Parkins turned his face homeward; indeed, the nearer he approached his own neighborhood, the heavier grew the frown upon his brow. "I've borne it as long as I can—what's the good of toiling and saving? I may just as well spend a bit of money on myself," were his thoughts. Just at this moment he came to a tavern, the bright light from which shone full on his gloomy face. Three men were going in at the door, but one of them catching sight of Tom, stepped back, and grasped him warmly by the hand, as he said: "Well, old fellow—it is you! I thought I could not be mistaken." Then as the other two men came up, hearty greetings were exchanged all round. "There's no reason for us to stand out in this fog," said the first speaker; "we're just going in to knock about the balls a bit, and to have a glass—you'll make one of us, Parkins, won't you?" The other two joined in with: "Come now, do; you must—you are not going to get off in that way." Tom hesitated and said no, he could not, for he must get home to his wife; but as he spoke the miserable picture of his comfortless home

rose before him; and as he glanced at the half open door of the tavern the light and warmth seemed to encourage him to yield to the wishes of his tempters. "Come now, do? Never mind about the wife; she can spare you for an hour or two." "Oh, yes; she can spare me well enough!" replied Tom, with some bitterness. "Well, then, what's to prevent you having a game or two at bagatelle—got something about you I dare say that you would like to double," and the speaker gave a knowing look at his companions, whilst Tom answered openly: "Yes, I've my week's wages, but I should be more afraid of losing it instead of doubling it." He spoke very firmly, and at the same time held out his hand, and wished his tempters good night; but they had no intention of letting their prey slip through their fingers, and they renewed their persuasions that he should make one of them. Tom wavered, and he began to argue with himself. "If I do go in this once, I'm not obliged to become a drinking man, and surely the tavern will be more comfortable than my untidy home?" But speaking aloud, he said: "Well, at any rate, home I must go first, and if I come back I shall be with you in half an hour." "Better come at once!" "No, I must go home first." Tom was a kind hearted man, and as long as he was in his sober senses he would remain so; his only reason for going home was to let his wife know of his whereabouts, for, being a foggy night, he thought she would be uneasy about him. But this night Tom Parkins, without knowing it, is on the edge of a precipice. The evening that he thinks of spending will be "in the counsel of the ungodly," and among the "scornful." Not that he thinks thus of the companions from whom he has just parted—he tries to persuade himself that they are his friends. Yet Tom Parkins cannot think himself into a comfortable state of mind; playing with edged tools is always dangerous! and so many find to their cost. * * * * * Another quarter of an hour has passed since Mrs. Parkins looked out at her door, and her mind is getting seriously uneasy. The unused tea things are still on the table; but the blaze has died out, and Mrs. Parkins begins almost to give up her idea of waiting tea for her husband; for she is afraid that the children, who are, as yet, wonderfully good, will get fractions if kept longer without their accustomed meal. But hark! and she hastens to the door, and listens a moment to make quite sure—yes, she knows the step, and before Tom Parkins can knock, his anxious wife stands at the open door to receive him. But he enters not. "Don't stand in the fog, Jane—I'm not coming in! I'm going to spend an hour or two with some friends to-night—so you needn't be uneasy if I'm a bit late," he says, before she can speak a word. Mrs. Parkins' heart sinks, as she sees all her little plan of surprise falling through, and her voice is full of disappointment as she says: "Oh, Tom! you would be better at home on such a night as this." It flashed into her husband's mind that so he might if his home were anything like a home; but he only says, a little impatiently: "There, make haste out of the fog!" Turning on his heel, he was making off without even a look at the comfortable room that had been made ready for him; but just then the coals in the grate gave a grand crackle, and up sprang a bright flame making such an illumination, and showing Mrs. Parkins' trim figure off to such advantage, that her husband stood for half a second, in speechless amazement. Without a word, Tom gently pushed his wife into the cottage, and closing the door, he stood staring at the alterations that had taken place in his home—his home? Yes, it was his home; and the neat looking young woman standing by his side firmly resolved that the home—as far as she was able to keep—should never look less attractive than it did to-night; and as her husband kissed her she asked: "You won't go out again to-night, Tom?" And a feeling of delight went through her as she heard the answer— "No indeed, lass—nor any other night, as long as home looks as cosy as this." So Mrs. Parkins, by a near touch, saved her husband from gambling and a public house; let us hope that the good thus begun may continue.—British Workingmen.

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